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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 291 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 4 p.m.

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Daily Edition.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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OPENING SHORTLY
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta, Chittagong, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon and other coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Bullard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Dec.	CHINA	—		7,953
22nd ,,	KASHMIR	—		8,968
29th ,,	DONGOLA	—	MONGOLIA *	16,385
4th Jan.	MANTUA §	—		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x	—		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY	—		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	—	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA	—		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x	—		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §	—		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	—	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA	—		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x	—		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	—		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	—	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		11,430
5th April	NALDERA §	—		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	—	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA	—		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	—	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	—		11089
3rd May	PLASSY	—	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA	—		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	—	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA	—		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	—	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer		Tons.
14th Dec.	MARGHA	—	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	—	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	—	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	—	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	—	8,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	—	8,198
7th March	MANDALA	—	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	—	8,600
4th April	MANELA	—	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	—	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	—	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	—	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec.	SICILIA*	—	6,812
28th ,,	MOREA	—	10,911
16th Jan.	SOUDAN*	—	6,696
25th ,,	MALDERA	—	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	—	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	—	7,953
8th March	SOUDAN*	—	6,696
26th April	SICILIA*	—	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Dec.	KHANDALLA	East and South. Africa. 1 p. m.
13th ,,	BARPETA —	Basrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
14th ,,	VASNA —	Basrah via K'chi
15th ,,	CHAKLA —	Karachi via K'war
17th ,,	VITA —	Karachi via K'war
29th ,,	COLABA —	Colombo and Rangoon

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
Telephone No. 1220 P. P. O. Box 169.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5303	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	188	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	206	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ..... AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,96,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mashana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao S. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Shetti Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth) Baroda).
Sheth Dungurprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantawala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Amrit Narayan, Dewan Bdr., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
G. B. BANKER,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,37,037
Reserve Fund 21,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
BIHARI RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London. E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Aden	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Hasted, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newsom, Bart.
J. H. Reid, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Lassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Horniby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 2,50,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
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The Secretary
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
235/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled 40, 64, 80, pages 40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled ½, 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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Armenian Street, MADRAS.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
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150
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a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
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P. O. JAMNAGAR.
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LITERARY LINE SUB-EDITOR for a Marathi Journal and a CLERK on Rs. 35 p.m. Apply sharp to Box No. 9906, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9210

WANTED—A CANVASSER for getting printing orders and advertisements on liberal remuneration. Please write to Box No. 9907, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9209

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON L. C. P. S. Bombay and a qualified Compounder. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State.
A 18310

COMMISSION AGENTS, Experienced and well connected, are required to push sale of Building Stone in Bombay and District, at moderates price and handsome commission. Apply to Box No. 9881, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9124

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indespensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9185

WANTED—A PARSI HEAD MASTER undergraduate; experienced; aged for an Anglo-Vernacular School in Bombay. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 9913, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9217

WANTED—A SHIFT ENGINEER for our factory at Dwarka, having Second Class Certificate. Apply stating experience and salary required to THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY LTD., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
A 18345

WANTED—An experienced 1ST CLASS ENGINEER, having thorough knowledge of erection work of Engine, Boilers, Pipe-Fittings, etc., of a Mill at Sidhpur (North Gujrat). Apply to Box. No. 9909 with testimonials stating salary expected.
A 18341

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18337

WANTED—By an old established mercantile firm an experienced and influential SALESMAN to manage the Import Business of cotton and woollen piece goods. Good references necessary. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 9895, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9107

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.

WANTED—An energetic and enthusiastic MANAGER for Organising and Supervising the Nagpur Gorakhshan Sabha work including village dairy press and office management. Salary Rs. 60—5—75 per mensem. B. A. G. with office experience will be preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned with testimonials before the 22nd of December, 1923. W. R. PURANIK, High Court Pleader, Secretary, Gorakhshan Sabha, Nagpur. 15th November, 1923.
A R9088

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GOLDMEDALIST experienced well-recommended double-graduate seeks EMPLOYMENT, any line—Legal, Commercial, Secretarial Tutorial, preferred. Box No. 9905, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9199

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWNS at the Shikotri Bank Buildings. Apply at the BANK.
C 18296

TO LET.—Office premises on Hornby Road 2nd Floor, over Soundy and Co. Apply to KANJI GURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C R9190

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES TO LET—Hornby Road, No. 369, one large front room, 3rd floor. Rent Rs. 150, also rooms on the ground floor, rent Rs. 100, opp. Lloyd's Bank. S. E. SUBEDAR.
C R9214

TO LET—6 Dadyseth Plot, Walkeshwar Road, facing the sea, a spacious GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow, having 4 bed rooms with baths, two halls, godowns, kitchen, etc. Apply BOMANJI R. CONTRACTOR on the same premises.
C R9215

TO LET at Versova opposite Hindu Sanitorium furnished Bangalow with Hall, Dining Room, and three Bed rooms, with Bathrooms attached. Kitchen and Servant Quarters. Apply Box, No. 9902. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 9193

TO LET—Corner Grant Road, New Palatial Building, the place to invest money unique situation. Cosmopolitan Kashmiri Hindu Hotels, open air garden restaurants, a few rooms for Doctors, Dentists, First come first served.
C R9202

TO LET—At Borivli, two BUNGALOWS with garden, well and good accommodation. 10 minutes' walk from station. See DHARAMDAS DWARKADAS, Borivli, opposite Tulsi Bag.
C R9182

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month; also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9153

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Makers John Ratcliffe and Sons, England—: QUAD CROWN LITHO MACHINE, complete with Stones Press etc., in working order on view. Price on application. Box No. 9898, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 9174

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc.. Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE SIND SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Sukkur (Sind) Sub-Overseer Class (Session Jan. to Sept. 1924)—Applications in the prescribed printed forms should reach the undersigned by the 19th December. 1923. Admission Rules and Forms supplied free on request—N. CHOWDHURI, B. Sc., B. E. C. E., Principal.
M R9211

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ADVANCED on Securities and Shares. Apply Box No. 9911, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R9213

PARTNER WANTED—Solicitor Partner wanted in a going Concern from January next. Apply sharp Box No. 9914 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R9220

WANTED— A Working or Sleeping PARTNER with Rs. 1,000/- only for established shop in good centre to increase business. Apply sharp to Box No. 9912 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
E R9214

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
O. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

COCOGEM.

G. L. NARASIMHAN, Esq., B.A., B.C.E., I.M.E., Dy. Land Manager, City Improvement Trust, Bombay:—"I have to report that I find the sample Cocogem fully justifies what you stated in your advertisement. I have been using it for frying vegetables and even tried it for frying chapaties without the least sign of smell. In fact no one can make out whether oil or ghee was used. I have to request you to send a larger supply this time as I have decided to banish the bazaar ghee from my kitchen."
As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins, Delivery Free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 28

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model	297
Corona Folding, No. 3, Rs. 90, 115, 150	175
Remington 7 Rs 75, 2 Cols, 85, 8, do.	75
Oliver 3 Rs 75, 90, 5, B. S., 125, 9	175
Oliver 5 American Rebuilt Rs 190, 9	225
Underwood 3 Brief Rs 115, 5, 140	185
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Mercedes, German, 2 Cols., Back Spacer	190
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 160, 225	250
Remington 11, Rs 175, 225, Policy	200
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	270
Marathi Remington 9, Rs 125 Gujerati	160

Ribbons, Carbons, Brushes, Pads, Papers. Reliable Repairs to all Typewriters. NICOLLS AND CO., Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.
T

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

SINGER:—Two seater British car. Electric Lights and Starter. Excellent condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. Pratt, "Bombay" Ld., Hughes Road Bombay.
R18153

SPORTS.

PROGRAMME SYSTEM—TRADE MARK, CRUSHED GLASS. One Loser. No jockey. No astrology Rs. 25 from Box No. 500, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
18317

PROFESSION.

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Ratan Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-45 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9088

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Indian Peninsular and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 19, Bank Street, Fort, the office furniture of the said Company consisting of office tables, chairs, pigeon-holes, cupboards, large iron fire-proof safes on stand, etc., etc.
The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF ABDUL KADER HAJI ESMAIL GOOL MAHOMED KNOWN AS THE BUFFALO'S STABLE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of March, 1922, made between Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, 1923.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the milch cattle, stable and chawl, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,445 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16902, New Survey No. 12/2598 2-3-4/2601 and Cadastral Survey No. 94 division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 353 (1-2), 355 and 356 (2) (3) (5) (6) (7), Street Nos. 110 and 110A, 111, 112, 113A, 113D and 113F, and bounded on the East by the property of Memon Haji Abdulla, on the West by a private passage, on the North by a strip of land reserved for water-course and further on by the said Elphinstone Road, and on the South partly by the property of Vithoo Mankaji and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Narotamdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PADLOCKS AND ASSORTED SPOONS, ETC.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.
By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Messrs. Kaderbhoy Esmailji of Abdul Rehman Street.

4 cases containing 250 dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle lock Co.).
9 cases containing 300 Dozs. Padlocks of different sizes (Eagle Lock Co.)
20 cases containing 144 gross, Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons (Dodgt and Seymour, Ltd).
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3321 of 1921 (Nathumal vs. Ishersing).
1 Godrej Safe D quality.—Mehta boxes, one carpet, copying press etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Strong built second hand Tonga.
1 Arab horse.
A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Tack and Trapper Novice.
1 Kathiawady horse in saddle and harness.
1 Henderson Motor Cycle with side car 5 H.P.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th December 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dhiraglal Kirpashankar Bhatt, Mulji Umshankar Trivedi and Hariprasad Ranchhod Travadi Executors of the last Will of the late Magan-lal Icchharam Mehta, the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of Dec. 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Kanji Goculdas, Premji Kanji and Naranda Kanji by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee in the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 4th day of March 1922, further charge dated 26th day of June 1917 and further charge dated the 13th January, 1920 the following very valuable landed property on the premises.
All that Fazandari piece or parcel of land and ground situate, lying and being in an oart called Guwasur at Old Hanuman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipality Taxes under C Ward No. 1476 and Street Nos. 6, 7 and 9, Old Hanuman Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty and six ninths square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Thakar Purshotam Curson and Goculdas Morarji, on or towards the West by the Public passage of the said oart now called Hanuman Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Premji Pragji, Nanji Sevji, Canji Sevji and Jivraj Sevji, and or towards the South by the properties of Thakar Jiva Visram and of which said land is New Cloth Bazar Company are now the Fazandars.
For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Solicitors for the Executors of the Mortgagee at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND WEEK!
WEST-END CINEMA
A SUBLIME VISION OF DAZZLING SPLENDOUR
VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE.
THE FINAL SIX ALL-ABSORBING SENSE-STAGGERING NERVE THRILLING PARTS!
"THEODORA"
Featuring the pretty adorable
RITA JOLIVET
See the "Priestess of Sin" in her most alluring bewitching love-escapades!
See the vicious, licentious Empress in her hellish moods—
The International News and a Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY J. PEARSON & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Malay States.
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)
SECOND WEEK!
Further new nine parts this week!
To-day fail not to see the Great and Charming Love story by the Gaumont Co.
A beautifully produced serial picture. In twelve episodes
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
NOTE—This serial has been provided with specially prepared beautiful English, Gujarati and Marathi Titles.
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night at 5-15; 7; and 10-30; p. m. (S. T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
LANDRU.
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
in
"THE 9 O'CLOCK REVUE"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
GLADYS COOPER
in
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
THIRD CHAPTER

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
Presents Again
By Special request of its patrons
STAR FILM'S LTD.
Production
CHAMPRAJ HADA
The Most beautiful Indian Picture.
A picture abounding in Mogul Gorgeousness—hair raising thrills
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
presents
To-night and during this Week
Second and last Instalment
of
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
The Greatest motion picture the World has ever known.
SEE
The wonderful scenes in the Hippodrome and the suppression of rebellions by aid of hungry lions which are realistic pieces of stagecrafts.
also
PATHE GAZETTE AND A SELECTED COMIC.
Daily four shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat: Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

FANCY FETE
IN
St. Xavier's College Grounds.
CONCERTS
SIDE-SHOWS—STALLS—
FUN AND FROLIC
FROM
Friday, 14th Dec.
COME—BRING YOUR FRIENDS.
Help a Good Cause.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
For the help of Maharashtriya Mofat Vachanalaya.
Wednesday 12th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
SWAYAMWAR
Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
ASHA-NIRASHA
Sunday 16th Dec. 1923 at 3 p. m.
AKACHA PYALA
Rates excluding amusement Taxes. } 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, 0/12, 0/8.

Yashwant Natak Mandali.
WEDNESDAY 12-12-1923, at 9 p. m.
Soubhadra.
SATURDAY 15-12-1923, at 9 p. m.
Manapman.
SUNDAY 16-12-1923, at 3-30 noon.
Soubhadra.
Director. Shankar Rao Sir Naik.
Manager. K. S. Kasalkar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs 4.8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJEE AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th December, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June 1923.
2 To declare a Dividend.
3 To elect Director in place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th December, 1923 to 28th December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
VALLABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 10th December, 1923.

C18346

SOMETHING FOR MILL OWNERS.

1. English Mill Stores of first quality only.
2. Made at our own Blackbury Works.
3. Latest and most up-to-date workshops.
4. Buy from the actual manufacturers
5. Trade Mark 111 which equals Textilaties.
6. Textilaties a new word for textile Stores.
7. Large assortment in our Bombay Stock.
8. Shipment orders at competitive prices.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO. LTD.
(Late Weaving Supplies),
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents.—The Sizing Material Co., Ltd.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON and from the 15th instant, 673 Down and 674 Up trains between Reay Road and Kurla will be CANCELLED and 672 Up will be extended to Reay Road arriving there at 10/18.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1923.

C 18324

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY.

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.

18212

NOTICE.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and Apparatus, including the latest inventions and the most recently improved designs manufactured by E. Leitz of Wetzlar and Ogilvy and Co., of London, will be HELD in the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay. (By kind permission of the Principal, Dr C. J. J. Fox).

The Exhibition will be open daily from 11th December till 17th December.

Hours:—11—12-30 and 2-30—4 p.m.

Demonstrations will be given at 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Daily.

The following instruments and apparatus will be included in the demonstrations:—

Microscopes for Monocular and Binocular vision suitable for Biology, Petrology, Metallurgy, etc.
Artificial Illuminants for Microscopical observations.
Dark Ground Condensers for the observation of living and unstained preparations.
Projection-drawing Apparatus.
Epidiascopes.
Photomicrographic Apparatus.
Micro-projection Apparatus.

Scientists and others interested in scientific education and research are cordially invited.

J. W. OGILVY, F.R.M.S., A. Inst. P.,
(of 18, Bloomsbury Square, London).
Indian address:
C/o Thos. Cook & Son,
Bombay.

M 9186

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refers to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) LTD., Ballard Road, Bombay, invite tenders for the purchase of old scrapped 4-gallon drums and 2-gallon cans during the year 1924. Full particulars on application. Tenders must be submitted on or before January 1st 1924.

For the Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Ltd.
R. T. H. MACKENZIE.
Bombay Manager.

Bombay, 10th December, 1923.

C18337

THE MALABAR FORESTS & RUBBER CO., LTD.

(AND REDUCED.)

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING convened on the 10th of December, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company at 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, having to be dissolved, the General Meeting of the Company shall be held at the Registered Office of the Company, as aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Dated the 11th day of December, 1923.
By order,
SABNIS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

C18347

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Municipal Engineer, which will become vacant on the 14th January, 1924. The applicant selected will be on probation for a period of six months. The salary will be Rs. 250-10-300 plus the bicycle allowance. The person appointed will have to furnish a security of Rs. 500 and will be bound by the Municipal Rules. He will have the benefit of the Provident Fund.

The applicant must possess the Engineering diploma and preference will be given to one having previous Municipal experience.

The applications with copies of testimonials, and certificates should be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Bandra Municipality and should reach him on or before the 3rd January, 1924.

E. B. GIMI
Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 10th December, 1923.

C18344

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Disinfectants will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 18th day of February, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office
De'isle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.

C18340

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of STORMWATER DRAINS in Grant Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 19th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer,

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.

C18338

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MADHAVRAO HARI CHIPLUNKAR.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mongini Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land of ground (subsequently redeemed) together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Pinjrapole Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 647 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47 and New No. 368, Old Survey No.——and New Survey No. 632 Cadastral Survey No. 2869 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward Nos. 5650, 5651 (1), 5651 (2) and 5652 and Street Nos. 6, 1, 1A, 8-10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East, West and South by the property of Bombay Mahajans Pinjrapole and on the North by a gulley of four feet in breadth and beyond that Pinjrapole Public Street.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.
KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VIJBHUKHANDAS KUSIDAS has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required, to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land known as Plot No. 17 of the Gamdevi Estate together with the dwelling house and premises erected thereon called "Barry Villa," situate at the junction of Tejpal and Owen Dunn Road, on the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed is contained a total area of One thousand and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded, on the North-West by Plot No. 16 of the said Estate, on the North-East by Plot No. 18 of the said Estate, on the South-East by the aforesaid Owen Dunn Road and on the South-East by the aforesaid Tejpal Road and which said premises form portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7335 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2882 (6) Street No. 4 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1923.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18350

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ESMAIL ABUBAKER has contracted to purchase from Mr. ABUBAKER ESMAIL his property more particularly described in the Schedules hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest, claim, or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE A ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Vacant land or ground, situate on the Southern side of Mahim Bazar Wanza Wadi Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 110 Square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 12 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5056, Street No. 384 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Sha Kursondas Lawji, on or towards the West by the property of Ali Mahomed Kassam, on or towards the North by the property of the Phajandar, on or towards the South by the Wanzawadi Street leading to Mahim Bazar Road.

SCHEDULE B ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Wanzawadi at or near Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 7/9 square yards or thereabouts entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and forming Portion of new Survey No. 183 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G ward No. 5055 and Street No. 383 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nathoo Valji on or towards the West by the property of Bhimji Ramji, on or towards the North by the property of Mulji Bhimji Joshi and on or towards the South Wanzawadi Road.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

C18348

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5312 OF 1922.

(1) HIRALAL BAKOREDAS, (2) MANILAL BAKOREDAS, (3) DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN, (2) KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADAR, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the Sixth day of February, 1923, it was inter alia ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 38,300 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest upon the amount of the said judgment at the rate of Six per cent. per annum from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the Sixth day of July, 1923 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendants Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein and Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure, situate at the junction of Nagdevi Street and Janjikar Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (45) Forty-five square yards or thereabouts (being the balance left after the acquisition by the Municipality of Bombay in 1882 of about 20 square yards out of the then area thereof for the purpose of Street improvement and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2078 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "B" Ward No. 26 and Street Nos. 102-104-164-172 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dad Miya Khandwani and others, now purchased by the Mortgagors, on or towards the South by the said Janjikar Street, on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West by the property of Allibhoy Hassonally.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1924, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest costs of previous and of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1923.
TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

C18334.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA MAHOMEDALLY SHAIKH SHARAFALLI, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Innabitant, has agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate or interest by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest, trust, share inheritance, possession, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever in or to the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and such claims, (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situated at Chandanwady Road leading to Girgaum Road (and formerly part of an oart called sometime Charniwadi and thereafter Chandanwadi) in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2395 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Number 44 and New Numbers 253 and 254 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104 and 2105 and bearing Old Survey Number 72 and New Survey Number 8228 and Cadastral Survey No. 448, Cadastral Division Bhuleshwar bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Framji Hormasji Sethna, on or towards the South formerly by a private road known as New Sonapore Road and now by a Road known as Chandanwadi Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Haji Casum Husein and partly by the property of Hurjivan Walji and on or towards the East by the property of Umar bin Awad Aikaito and Another known as Sultan Manzil.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1923.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND CO.
Attorneys for the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, Purchasers.

C18332

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from MADHAVDAS DEVIDAS.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being partly within the limits of Gundavli and partly within the limits of Andheri, containing by admeasurement 1,113 square yards or thereabouts, together with the well and the buildings standing thereon, consisting of one bungalow and one out-house, and bounded on the East by the property of Vassanji Naranji, on the West by a private passage, on the North by the property of Kallianji Haribhai and on the South by a public road from Andheri to Marol and the portion whereof situate, lying and being at Gundavli admeasuring 692 square yards bears the Survey No. 58, Pot No. 5, and the portion whereof situate, lying and being at Andheri admeasuring 511 square yards bears Survey No. 63, Pot No. 2.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1923.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18265

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai REHMABAI, widow of Dawoodbhai Ismailji, of Poona, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Poona, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

EBRAHIM DAWOODBHAI ISMAILJI, POONAWALA, of Poona, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Poona, outside the Fort, Contractor, son of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 23rd day of November, 1923.

Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18330

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHOJA GULAM HUSSEIN NOWROJ, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mehta in the employ of Lalji Dewraj & Co. ..... Deceased.

Bai SAKINABAI, widow of the said deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of November, 1923.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C18342

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Sheher Numa" next to "Modern Mansions" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made-to-order high class household dining, Drawing and bed room furniture by well known makers, such as sliding dining table, dining room Chairs Side Boards, dinner Wagons, one complete set of Canteen Cutlery in case, Drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield suites, Book stands, fle cabinets, Silver Show cases, Ornaments Hat Stands teapoys, One Remington Portable typewriter, One Cabinet Gramophone with Records, Complete set of Red room furniture, Chinaware Brassware, Rich Electroplated wares.

Sale to commence at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Dec 1923

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SANDON AND STEEDMAN'S COTTAGE PIANO TALKING MACHINES, ETC. BELONGING TO THE LATE MR. J. F. FLEWKER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 3, "Sandhurst House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort under instructions from Mrs. E. J. Flewker, (proceeding Home) the property of her late husband Mr. J. F. Flewker comprising dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, chesterfield upholstered sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, carpets, palm stand, glass door plate cupboards, sweet toned Sandon and Steedman's cottage piano, Talking machines with records, rich pictures, glass bead window and door checks, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, bedroom chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, electric table fans, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th December 1923.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 11.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 18/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 China 4161 London 15/12, M M and Co.
3 Dongola 4742 Aden 29/12 M M & Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12, M Italiana.
6 Khandalla 3289 E & S Africa 12/12, M M and Co.
7 Margha 5091 Leith 14/12 M M & Co.
9 Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
12 Simla 3510 Colombo 14/12 Graham and Co.
13 Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool N F, K N and Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 3333 Hull, N F., W. & A Graham and Co.
16 Becca 3428 Hull N F, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vasna 2043 Busra 14/12 M M and Co.
C & R Mirzapore 4165 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
D & B Hakadate Maru 3254 Japan 12/12 N Y. Kaisha.
F Jalavihar 3381 N F, N F., S S N Co.
H Barpeta 1876, Basrah 13/12 M M & Co.
N Chanda 3941 Calcutta, 6/12 M M & Co.
P Vigo 3243 Kchi 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 16th December Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 12th December, Agent K N Co.
Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co.
Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Roederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.
Otaello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T. Co.
Tevere due about 18th December Agent L T Co.
Arsea due about 26th December Agent D T Co.

FROM GENOA

Castle Porgieno due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Benares (not fied) Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 11th December, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K
Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K
Andes Maru due about 11th December Agent O S K
Ryugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA

Soudan due about 30th December, Agent B and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Kurapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 21.

The cloth market is again quiet and has suffered somewhat in tone from the further advance in cotton and yarn prices since our last report. In the January position, which is the most active at the moment, contracts for American futures were done this morning at an advance of more than a penny over the figure ruling last Wednesday morning, while Egyptian contracts for the same month showed an advance of no less than 3½d. in the same period. Naturally, these prices have led to a drastic revising of cloth quotations and the suspension of negotiations which were pending.

Demand has been checked by the advances in price, but has not by any means come to a standstill. Ample evidence is available that the large markets of the Far East are poorly supplied with piece-goods, and fairly substantial lots have been bid for on behalf of both India and China. As regards the former, it is reported that Calcutta is inquiring for a considerable weight of bleaching shirtings and dhooties, but will not face the new level of prices. The sales on "Lukhi Day" were only between 7,000 and 8,000 packages (including 4,000 dhooties and 2,500 whites), as against the 20,000 anticipated, but since then the market has brightened and satisfactory clearances have been made at improving rates. Bombay, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon have each given evidence of requirements.

For China only a small business has been booked forward, chiefly in dyeing and fancy styles, but a few stock lines have been cleared and inquiry for prices of greys and whites has been fairly general. Mail advices from Shanghai are distinctly more cheerful both as to the state of the country and the state of trade.

No special feature of demand has presented itself in other Eastern outlets, but Java, Singapore, Egypt, and Persia have provided small miscellaneous contributions to the modest week's turnover. American markets continue to pay attention to finishing cloths, and the southern republics have also taken voiles and prints. Home and Continental buying is of negligible dimensions.

YARN SITUATION.

The spinning position is unchanged so far as Egyptian counts are concerned. Whilst Continental buying is restricted, producers of fine numbers are able to keep pace with the stiff rise in cotton when quoting, and have sold in sufficient weight generally to prevent any immediate danger of their margins being narrowed. The situation of spinners of American is less happy. Some of the finer makes of beams have been more freely bought, but coarse and medium qualities of both twist and weft remain difficult to move. Export sorts are only bid for on an unremunerative basis, but unfortunately for the rest of the trade there are sellers who are too weak to refuse these low offers.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Nov. 21.

Signs accumulate that the market is passing out of a state of total stagnation into one of activity. The United States asked quotations for big lots of 7oz. and 8oz. hessians, and beef sheets for South America were another item of importance. The Plate asked for 200 bales of Calcutta 10oz. 40in. on spot and for a similar quantity of Dundees. Quick delivery is likely to be the stumbling block in the way of these transactions. Jute prices advanced still further.

Jute yarns were in request. Prices were:—3½d. for 24lb. sacking weft and 2s. 8½d. for 6lb. cops.

In the cloth section a better spirit prevailed. Prices during the week were as follows:—Chested hessians, 10½oz. 40in., 3.83 (3 7/8d.) per yard; 8oz. 40in., 2.88 (2 7/8d.) per yard. Jute, first mark actuals, November-December, £25. 10s.; red S.S.C. actuals, November-December, £24; Daisee 2, November-December, £25; Daisee 3, November-December, £24, all c.i.f. U.K.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Nov. 21.

Raw linseed oil, though below the highest paid last-week, is steady round £42 on spot and £41 for December delivery. There has been a good demand, especially for forward delivery. A large trade is reported in cotton oils, which are firm and again dearer in sympathy with seed; crude Egyptian quoting £39 5s. and technical refined (soapmakers' grade) £41 10s. per ton naked ex Hull mill prompt. Soya bean oil has shared in the improved demand. Rape oil is firm and dearer for crude at £39 10s. The feature of nut oils has been the brisk demand for palm kernel for export, current quotations advancing to £40 10s. for crude. Ground nut oil is still in very small supply and dearer at £49.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed is firm, new crop offering at £17 3s. 9d. for January-February shipment. Cottonseed is strong and dearer, black Egyptian having advanced to £12 15s. for November and December loading. Some business has been done in soya beans for shipment.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Nov. 21.

The Welsh steam coal market is in a very steady condition, with all the principal collieries substantially booked until mid-December. A steady inquiry is circulating to the end of the year, and generally the outlook is distinctly brighter.

The demand from France keeps fairly active, but from the rest of the Continent inquiry is of a spasmodic nature, with Germany buying very meagrely. A normal demand is being received from Italy, with a stimulated inquiry for backward shipment.

Best Admiralty large firmly holds at 28s., with seconds strong at 27s.—27s. 6d. Dry large receives a modest support, but inclines on the dull side at 27s., and ordinaries around 26s. Monmouthshire coals have a stronger forward undertone, but for spot shipment supplies are ample for shippers' needs and prices are barely steady around 26s. 6d. Black Veins, 26s. Westerns and 25s.—25s. 6d. Eastern Valleys large. All small coals are firm. Coking descriptions are still better at 22s., while best steams and best bunkers can both readily obtain 18s.—18s. 6d. Cargo brands are in short supply and good at 17s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 555.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs, 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs, 595.

JAPAN—
Bank's sellingT T Rs. 152½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 146½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 337

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.60.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Dec. 10.

Tele. Transfers	1/5	1/8	Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4-14-7		Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33	1/16	,,

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 5/16
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	237
Japan	152
Singapore	166

Market—Steady

London, Dec. 10.

Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/16
,, ,, 2 months hence	32 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver—Little easier buying—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rates 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loan	1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 10

Exchange on London in Paris	81.70
,, ,, ,, ,, Germany	...
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy	100.42
Stockholm	...
Christiania	16.54
Amsterdam	9.16
Switzerland	11.47
Belgium	25.01
Athens	...

The Bombay Mails of 24th ultimo have been delivered here to-day.

New York, Dec 10.

Demand Bills	436.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 10.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 3/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	25

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Dec. 10.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/4 +1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	,, 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	,, 66 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	,, 56 3/4

London, Dec. 10.

Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 102 1/2
7 ,, ,, ,,	,, 114

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13.
Sovereigns forward Rs 15/13/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/3/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/11.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 94-7.
Silver ready d. 33-1.
Silver forward d. 32-10.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India buying forward. China selling to square purchases.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Ready:—25—4—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—3—6	25—4—0	25—4—9	..
Podh	25—3—3	25—3—9	25—4—0	..

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—0
Prdes 0—7—9
Tone.—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ready:— 79—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	79—10—0	79—11—0	79—12—0	..
Podes	79—3—0	79—11—0	79—11—0	..

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—12—0
Posh 1—12—0
Tone— Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/-

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

11th December 1923.

A further heavy decline of 135 points in New York futures has been reported to-day The market declined on continued long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 128 to 136 points down. The decline was due to considerable long liquidation and shorts covering..

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 10th Inst. (6.45 p.m.) as under:—

"Market demoralized by heavy outside liquidation and stopless orders. We do not think decline justified by actual facts."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. dated 10th inst:—

"10,000,000—popular estimate of crop from last report of ginnings. Think that long position still congested. Action of market to-day will probably induce further liquidations with correction of position. Fundamentals will again assert themselves."

As regards the local market it is quite impossible with the present sharp fluctuations to form any clear opinion of what is likely to happen in the near future. Admittedly the statistical position is extremely strong but for the moment the course of the American markets is likely to be the guiding factor and the recent collapse there has naturally caused nervousness.

In consequence of the further heavy decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 600 i.e. Rs. 26 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent Marwari shroffs and Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 608. On scattered selling the values gave way to Rs. 604 but immediately improved to Rs. 620 on Offices, Japanese and Exporting Houses buying. At about this level a prominent Indore Operator sold heavily causing the market to drop to Rs. 608. Buying by Bull operators raised the values to Rs. 616 and the Bazar finally closed at 3-30 p.m. at Rs. 613. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 610. and closed steady at Rs. 618 at 5.30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 564 and jumped to Rs. 587 on Offices and Bull operators buying, and after sharp fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 580. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 561 and improved to Rs. 584 and finally closed at Rs. 577. F.G. Bengal Dec./January was quoted at Rs. 501.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier yesterday with anxious sellers offering nice qualities at lower rates but the demand was very moderate.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5 30. P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	618 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	510
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	584
Fine Oomra	March.	582

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	545	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	625	615	600
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1			
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2			

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 11.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	615
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	511
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	580
Fine Oomra	March.	576

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS

Bombay, December 11.

New York Market 10th December 1923:—

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
34.48	Dec.		33.20	—198
33.80	Jan.	32.95—85	32.45	—135
34.70	Mar.	33.32—88	32.90	—130
34.38	May		33.02	—136
33.62	July		32.30	—132
27.76	Oct.	27.24—41	27.02	—63

Telegraphic market advices, January highest 33.50, lowest 32.45 range 1.05 points. Continued long liquidation. Stopless orders being reached.

Liverpool Market 10th December 1923

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
20.34	Jan.	19.58—76	19.52—82	19.00 —134
20.38	Mar.	19.60—76	19.56—80	19.00 —136
20.93	May			18.88 —135
19.73	July			18.45 —128
16.53	Oct.			15.52 —101
23.95	Jan. 1924	Egyptian		21.85 — 210
22.24	Nov. ,,	,,		20.15 —209

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Market declined on heavy long liquidation. Market steadier now, local bulls support and shorts covering. (2) January highest 19.58, lowest 18.94, range .64 points. Heavy long liquidation catching stopless orders. American spinners fixing price on cotton bought very heavily. New York cables inclined to think that the market is low enough.

(3) Our idea crop 9 3/5 to 10 million. New York estimate average 14 private estimate 9,720,000. Our idea about 9,800,000 all excluding linters; probably about 1,600,000 untenderable. Picking is about over, except some sections chiefly North west Texas and Oklahoma.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	19.00—134
	Mar.	19.00—136
	May.	18.88—135
	July	18.45—122

5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/-
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

Share Market remained closed to-day.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	,, 124
National	,, 43 1/4
Eastern	,, 5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	,, 12

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	250
,, ,, Imports	...

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot small business	19.63
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	28 30
New York 11 a. m.	33.22
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	33.57
New Orleans 10 a. m.	32.80
	Oct. 32 92
	Jan. 33.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	18.50—50
Jan.	18.42—58
Feb.	...
Mar.	18 45—55
April	...
May	18.33—55
June	...
July	17.88 +43
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	15.20—32
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Egyptian Jan.	20.95
Mar.	21.30
May	20.45
July	20.00

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.45 +16
Jan.	20.50 +16
Feb.	...
Mar.	20.54 +18
April	...
May	20.40 +17
June	...
July	19.91 +18
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	16.85 +33
Nov.	16.80 +33
Egyptians Jan.	22.35
Mar.	22,60
May.	22.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Months.	Today's Prices.
December	19.00—129
January	19.00—134
February	18.98—135
March	19.00—136
April	18.91—135
May	18.88—135
June	18.80—128
July	18.45—128
August	17 53—135
September	17 22—105
October	15 50—101
November	15.16—101
December	15.01—101

Tone:—Weak.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec, 10.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
December	21.80—210
January	21.85—210
February	21.95—210
March	22.05—210
April	22.15—210
May	22.20—205
June	22 20—205
July	22.20—205
August	22.00—200
September	21.80—175
October	21.80—185
November	21.15—215
December	...

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

M. G. Bengal Good	13.15
,, ,, Fully Good	13.55
,, ,, Fine	13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.33
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	14.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
,, ,, Fully Good	16.85
,, ,, Fine	17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.05
,, ,, Fully Good	13.43
,, ,, Fine	13.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...
,, ,, Continent	15,000
Futures at New York Jan.	32.45—135
,, Mar.	32.90—131
,, May.	33.00—138
,, ,, July	32.30—132
Spot Cotton at New York	33.70—130
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.00—125
Futures ,, ,, Mar.	33.65—129
,, ,, ,, May	32.60—131
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/4
Silver Foreign mined	64 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 10.

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. Jan.	32.45—135
Mar.	32.90—131
May	33.00—138
July	32.30—132

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec, 11.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 13 0	10 5 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 13 0	10 5 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 13 0	14 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0	13 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 6 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 2 6
Linseed, April/May	12 11 3
Groundseed., Dec,	70 8 0
Teelseed Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 14 0

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 10.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs. J F sellers	44/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	44/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Value	46/
KARACHI BARLEY D/J Sellers	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Buyers	44/3

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 10.

RAPESEED, Ferosepore Real Bold per ton D/J Sellers Firm	£ 19
LINSEED Argentine J/F Value	£ 16 7/8
Tone.—Quieter	
LINSEED, Bombay per ton	
Tone—Nominal,	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N./D. Sellers	£ 10 3 8
TORIA RAPESEED D J Sellers Firm	£ 19 1/0

LINSEED.

London, Dec 10

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Qudted	£ 18 3/4
Tone,— Quiet and little enquiry	
RAW LINSEED OIL Ready Spot Net	
,, Dec. Value	£ 41/9
,, Jan./Apl. Value	,, 38/3

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec Sellers	32/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/7
Tone—	

METALS.

London, Dec. 10

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	,, 62 13/16
Copper Braziers	,, 83
Yellow Metal	,, 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	,, 30
Corrugated Sheets	,, 19

London, Dec. 10.

TIN BLOCK	231 1/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 11 Rs. a. p.
Brass, England	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 7. Rs. a.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	2	74 8 0
Copper		74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

FREIGHT.

London, Dec. 10

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13s.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 1/4
Tone:— Dull	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 11.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 10, 1923,

Cotton	2625	Bales
Wheat	11472	Cwts.
Linseed	5704	,,
Rape, etc	3202	,,
Gingellyseed	3529	,,
Poppyseed	55	,,
Groundnuts	6674	,,
Castorseed	2366	,,
Rice	3661	,,
Myrabollams	3753	,,
Cottonseed	24682	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	6242	,,
Jawar	1672	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	921	,,
Bajri	Nil	
Coal	660	Tons

Total f.r 2 days.

COLOURS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent cow. Rs. 155 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent 1. P. Rs. 115 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 135 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 3-8-0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 4 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Quotations are:—
Healds Rs. 1-13-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-9 easier tone.
Roller Cloth 16 Rs. 8-8-0 no inquiry.
Roller Cloth 18 Rs. 9-8-0.
Sizing flannel 66 in. Rs. 4-4-0.
Banding Tubular Rs. 2-6-0 strong.
Banding-Rim etc., Rs. 1-4-6.
Card cans Rs. 4-0-0.
Fillet emery Rs. 0-3-3.
Doffer Fillet Rs. 0-13-0.
Slubbings Rs. 24-0-0.
Rovings Rs. 23-0-0.
Conical pirns 5 in. Rs. 7-0-0.
Ring Rabbeth 5 in. Rs. 9-12-0.
Weft pirns 6 in. Rs. 7-0-0.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Quotations are:—
Brown sugar lead Rs. 52.
White sugar lead Rs. 48.
Epsom salt Rs. 3-6-0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3-8-0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 26-0-0.
Bichromate soda Rs. 39-0-0.
Bichromate potash Rs. 49-0-0.
Litharge Rs. 37-0-0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 15-8-0.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 2-0-0 B. A. S. F.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent Rs. 23-0-0.
Sulphide soda 62 per cent Rs. 16-0-0.
Acetic acid Rs. 0-9-3.
Oxalic acid Rs. 39-0-0.
Farina Dutch Rs. 15-8-0.
Sago flour Rs. 17-0-0.
Dextrine Rs. 20-0-0.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 11th December, 1923.

	Year. 1923-24.	Year. 1922-23.	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 7th to 10th Dec. 1923	33917	40418	—6590
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 10th Dec. 1923	308052	330432	—22430
Shipments for the bi-week from 7th Dec. to 10th Dec. 1923.			
Europe	4514	13638	—9119
China Japan & Coast Ports	24683	72	+24611
Total	29202	13710	+ 15492.
Total shipments from 1st. Sept. 1923 to 10th Dec. 1923.			
Europe	240251	174897	+ 65354
China	16012	5125	× 108 7
Japan	158896	249483	— 90587
Coast Ports	5631*	9113	— 3482
Total	420790	438618	— 17828
Afloat in harbour Europe	16181	2415	+ 13766
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	15989	25387	— 9388

*Including 497 bales for U. S. of America.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finley per lb.	
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 0
Pahelwan	1 6 0
Hearth Brand	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 4 0
Phœnix per piece	7 4 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	7 10 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

In connection with the disturbance in the extreme north a slight depression has now developed over Rajputana and a few falls of snow occurred in Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Extension in western Himalayas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.896 inches.
Temperature of Air	80.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.5 ,,
Dew Point	61.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	54% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	73.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 167

'Liga" Solid Tyres
Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.
Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

PRESIDENCY OUT FOR 481.

GOOD START BY HINDUS.

Presidency—1st Innings, ... 481
Hindus—1st Innings (for 3 wkts.) 182

Play on the second day of the Presidency-Hindu final was, at any rate in the early stages of the Europeans' resumption of batting, quite of the reverse order of that exhibited on Monday. The Hindu fielding, however, underwent no such metamorphosis as the number of catches missed again showed. Travers, the Presidency skipper, who carried his bat for 101 on the opening day was dismissed early, being caught and bowled by Joshi, though Deodhar must needs concede him another life almost before he had taken his stand at the wicket. Peremptory dismissals followed—the rate at the fall of the eighth wicket being 4 wkts for 16 runs in 25 minutes—till Gillespey and Higgins stayed the rot. They took the score from 407 to 471, the interval being marked by some very bad fielding. It was Joshi again who came to the rescue beating Gillespey by a ball which the latter was half expecting to be called "wide." It broke in at least a yard. This practically rounded up the European innings which ended at 12-10 for a total of 481.

Pardeshi and Navle opened the innings for the Hindus and played a steady, if dull, game and carried the score to 58 when the first wicket fell—no, thrown away. Pardeshi called for a silly run and Navle faithfully responding found his partner rooted within the crease when he had reached midwicket.

Thus broke the first Hindu partnership,—a combination which from the splendid promise it held out had encouraged hopes of a Hindu pile-up, corresponding to the Presidency performance. Jai and after him Pardeshi who was just getting into the swing off things were both dismissed before the first century was completed. With the appearance of Vithal and Naidu things took a happy turn and the eager spectators were treated to an interlude of exhilarating cricket. The game has now entered a very interesting stage affording much latitude of forecast to cricket-prophets: though the task before the Hindus seems to be an extremely difficult one it is by no mean impossible for them to render an excellent account of themselves, considering they still have a few good bats in.

The overnight not-outs Travers (101) and Battersby (14) resumed playing at 10-40, the former facing Rana at the northern wicket. Only 2 runs were scored in this over and once more Travers was missed by Deodhar, Navle coming in the way. Joshi bowled from the Gymkhana end and in his last ball dismissed Battersby. Mr. Tyabji seemed to waver in his decision and perhaps thought that Navle had dropped the bails. (395—5—14). Higgins filled the vacancy and a few minutes later the fourth century was signalled. S. M. Joshi made up for his misses by holding the Presidency skipper in his own over. Travers's 107 was made in 121 minutes and included twelve fours. He gave two chances, one at 62 the other at 102. (401—6—107). Wodehouse came next but Rana who is dangerous with a new ball shattered his wickets when he had made only two. (404—7—2). Macdonell came next and opened his account by running four in Rana's ball. But the next one was fatal to him. Rana again scattered the wickets breaking one of the stumps. (408—8—4). Commander Gillespey came next.

Runs were being sneaked and 420 went up at 11-25. Three runs later Chandarana was replaced by S. S. Joshi and Gillespey sent his fourth ball to the point for four. Joshi was proving expensive giving 15 runs in two overs. Gillespey did not mince matters and swung his bat lifting Rana and Joshi to long. 440 went up at 11.35 and Gillespey was already 21 after playing for 27 minutes. Higgins was cautious, covering his wickets in S. M. Joshi's over but in S. S. Joshi's over, he was quite at home scoring two successive fours. 450 was signalled at 11.40 a.m. 7 runs later Deodhar added to the number of "catches missed" by dropping Gillespey in long when the catch looked so easy and no one dreamt of a miss. Gillespey was only 21 now and it looked as if this was again going to be costly. Shivram next eluded the penalty of "no-balls" by taking S. S. Joshi's place opposite Mr. Tyabji. S. M Joshi was once more successful with his spins. Gillespey covered his wicket to let the ball go by but the middle had sounded. (471—9—29).

Once more Mr Tyabji gave evidence of his poor memory by allowing only four balls in this over of S M. Joshi.

Pocock was the last man in and scored two couples in Shivram's over. In the following over however Joshi's leg-break went off his bat to Naidu who made no mistake about it. (481—10—4). The Presidency innings closed at 7 minutes after twelve with 481, Higgins being not out with 29.

HINDU INNINGS.

At 12.23 Travers led his side into the field without Hosie. Navle and Pardeshi opened the Hindu innings, the former facing West. While Gillespey bowled from the Police Court end. The batsmen were careful and neither would attempt more than a single at a time. Hosie was fifteen minutes late but with his appearance, no more runs were scored at mid-on. The first ten took fifteen minutes. Higgins succeeded West and Pocock relieved Gillespey but the batsmen were not taking any chances just yet. The score was 17 Pardeshi and Navle being not out with 7 and 6 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch Pardeshi faced Pocock who bowled from the Police Court end. West attacked from the other wicket giving Navle and Pardeshi a single each. Singles were the order now and 30 was registered at 2-35 p.m. Pardeshi was playing a sound game but was inclined to be hasty at times. Navle went on adding singles till both batsmen were 20 each. At 49 Higgins succeeded West. After two maiden overs a single by Pardeshi off West sent 50 up on the board. at 5 minutes to three. 3 runs later Wodehouse bowled from the northern end. The batsmen looked pretty well set when Pardeshi's indecisive call to Navle was responsible for the latter being run out. 58—1—31). Navle was playing a very steady and careful game and his dismissal was rather unfortunate Jai who came next began with a single off Higgins. At 65, Wodehouse was succeeded by Pocock whose first ball Jai sent to square leg for four. A single in the third ball made the total 70.

Higgins was bowling pretty well and did not give more than one run in each over. In the first 13 overs he had 4 maidens and gave only 10 runs. At 87 Battersby replaced Higgins at the Pavilion end. Pardeshi made no attempt to score off him and Jai took care of Pocock's bumping deliveries. Battersby's slow spins were dangerous and in two overs only two runs were scored. Probably Jai would have punished Battersby with more effect. But Pocock dismissed Jai with a good ball which Jai tried to draw to leg. Jai had played a confident game but his over-failing habit of covering his wickets once more went against him. (95—2—20). The Hindu skipper partnered Pardeshi and scored a single off Battersby. Pocock in his next over dismissed Pardeshi in the fifth ball the ball going of the batsman's pads. (98—3—39). The teams now adjourned for Tea.

AFTER TEA.

Vithal who was accompanied by Naidu completed the first century for his side at 4-28 p.m. by scoring three off Battersby. A few singles followed and the next ten went up in two more minutes Naidu began to open his shoulders, and scored a four off Pocock and three off Battersby in the next over. 120 was signalled at 4-37 p.m. He next scored a boundary behind the wicket, off Pocock completing his 20. The next ten minutes saw a rise of 17 runs of which 11 were made by Naidu. Although the Nagpur batsman had come after his Captain his 32 was scored in 36 minutes as against Vithal's 12 in 40 minutes. At 143, West was given a turn at the Gymkhana wicket, and Naidu obtained four in his second ball, and a single in the next. Wodehouse relieved Pocock at 149. Naidu, at this stage, gave a brilliant exhibition of his scoring capacity by score all round the wicket, his leg boundaries being a feature of the play. He was still maintaining the average of a minute a run. Seven minutes after 5 p.m. Naidu reached his half century, sending up 170 on the board. At 173 Higgins replaced West and Naidu pulled him to the leg boundary for four. Vithal obtained a single in the last over of the day, and a single was added by each. The Hindus were 182 for 3 wickets when the stumps were drawn. Naidu and Vithal being not-outs with 58 and 29 respectively.

The scores were:—

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

A L Hosie b S S Joshi	75
C B Rubie b Chandarana	84
G C Phillips Navle b Naidu	93
S E West b S S Joshi	10
F CTravers c and b S M Joshi	107
T M Battersby b S M Joshi	14
R L D Wodehouse c Chandarana	2
J B Higgins (not out)	39
J Macdonell c Chandarana	4
Comm. Gillespey b S M Joshi	29
A W Pocock c Naidu b S M Joshi	4
Extras	20
Total	481

HINDUS—1st Innings.

J G Navle run out	31
K G Pardeshi b Pocock	39
L P Jai b Pocock	20
P. Vithal (batting)	29
C K Naidu (batting)	58
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wkts)	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Chandarana	29	58	5	3
S M Joshi	40.4	112	3	4
S S Joshi	23	104	1	2
Shivram	23	78	2	0
Ramji	10	40	0	0
C K Naidu	8	34	1	1
Pardeshi	7	27	2	0
L. P. Jai	1	8	0	0

S. M. Joshi bowled 3 "no-balls."
P. Shivram bowled 3 "no-balls."
L. P. Jai bowled 1 "no-ball."

FREE FREE

RACE TIPS

Race tips will be given free. Highest dividends paid to my selections during the last Poona season. I take out tips by form, Information and Astrology. Tips available on race days after 11.

MANDAIL.

(Empire Hindu Hotel. Opposite Bori Bunder.

"TIPSTER'S"
SIX
SELECTIONS
For FRIDAY 7th Dec. were.
COMMANDER, ACQUILFGIA, VAZIR-UL-MULK . } For Win & Place.
LADY CLEOPATRA. KASER GIRL. COLEBY. } Place Only.
"COURSE TIP"
To a few clients who saw him there.
NADIR SHAH.
CARD FOR 15th Dec.
Ready at 10-30 A.M. on
SATURDAY 15th Dec.
3 Wins 3 Places.
AND
SPECIAL COURSE
INFORMATION
Rs. 10/
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WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIP.

TENNIS ASSOCIATION APPROVES "SEEDING DRAW" PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The annual general meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association has unanimously carried the proposal of the Council in regard to "seeding draw" for Wimbledon Championship. By it, Overseas nominees from the same country are so drawn that they do not meet until the later stages of the tournament. Each nation is entitled to nominate four players for seeding.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the Rugby football match to-day, Oxford University beat Cambridge by 21 points to 14.

Their Majesties attended the inter-Varsity match at Twickenham and 15,000 people were present.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Walsall ground is not available for Saturday's Cup Tie against Aberdare, the Football Association having closed it for a fortnight owing to the misconduct of spectators on November third. The Tie will be played at Aberdare.

In the Second Division of the League, Stockport beat S. Shields, three goals to two. Arsenal beat Charlton three to one in the London Cup Final.—Reuter.

The South African schools won both the senior and junior Imperial challenge shields for the present year's miniature rifle shooting competition. The Official report indicates excellent progress, and records an increase of 6,000 competitors compared with the last year.

The Lawrence R.M.S. Cadets, Sanawar, won one of the special trophies for all-round efficiency.—Reuter.

BOXING IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

New York.—Loughran (Philadelphia) was awarded the decision over Todd, the British middle-weight champion, in a ten-round contest.—Reuter.

In the American Light-Heavyweight championship contest Tunny Holder was outpointed.—Reuter.

BOXING AT EXCELSIOR.

There is every promise of a fine night's sport at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday night when the A. and N. and A. F. I. are promoting a series of interesting matches. One of the most attractive events is the return 6 round challenge match between Kid Charlie and Pte. Dougherty. The Kid is confident that he can reverse the verdict of their last meeting when Dougherty was the winner.

Another bout which will arouse great interest is the fight between Ralph Martin and Lce.-Cpl. Warn for the Presidency Welter Weight Championship. Donald Chard meets stoker Howell, the winner of the Featherweight Belt at the last tournament. This is a four round contest and should prove as interesting as any on the programme. Jack D'Souza will have a large following in his combat with D. McIlrone but the laughing fighter undertakes the contest in the same humour which characterized his recent bye with McParkland. Of the remaining boxers McParkland will certainly put up a good show against Seaman Richards.

One feature of the tournament will be the weighing of the contestants at the ring side. The greatest difference in weight which any man will have to face in an opponent will be two or three pounds, thus eliminating one-sided combats.

The organisation has been perfected to the minutest details and spectators are assured of some exciting and thrilling sport.

RAWLPINDI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 11.

Details:—

THE JUMPERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. A welter weight handicap for horses which have run twice or often in hurdle races or steeple chases in India since March 1921 to be ridden by C. R. R. S. or professionals who have ridden in hurdle races or steeple chases in India since March 31 1921 with the permission of stewards other professionals allowed to ride carrying 10lbs. extra.

Major J R Guild's FOXTOR 11-7 Owner .....
Flight Lt P T Chamberlayne's and Capt J C Cairn Duff's DULCH GALLANT 11-2 Capt Chamberlayne .....
Major W M Hunt's RAZZLE DAZZLE 10-6 Mr J Martin .....
Won by a neck and 10 lengths.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8.

THE RAWALPINDI AUTUMN CUP.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner a cup value £25 and Rs. 60 in specie, second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for C B ponies 14-2, and under which have not won flat races, amounting in aggregate to Rs. 2,000 or over since March 31st 1921.

Mr. Pearelal's CREDIT 9-12 Capt Oxley 1
Malik Shah Jahan's GUL PARI 7-12 Jones
Mr Ubes Dudley Mathews' LADY FREECHIN 8-9 Capt Bernard 3
Major D Vanrenen's JENNY WREN 9-6 Alford 4
Also ran:—Continent 9-4.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.

THE C. B. STAKES.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 250; and third Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for C B horses.

Mr J R Hobday's MOOI 9-0 Alford 1
Sirdar Sant Singh Chhachhi's COME ON 9-2 Capt Bernard 2
Malik Shah Jahan's MUJLOON 8-7 Jones 3
Mr C Quinn Young's GINGER MICK 10-10 Capt Oxley 4
Also ran:—Mallard 8-8, Ulies Violano 7-5 and Ahmad Arab 7-6.
Tote paid—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 8.

THE KASHMIR CUP.—Distance Cup Course about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner a gold cup value Rs. 500 presented by General Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir and Rs. 1,500 in specie, second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 200. A welter handicap for horses in the 4th Division bona-fide the property of officers in H. M. S. Navy, Army, Royal Air Force, I.C.S., on full pay officers of the Auxiliary Forces, India, or Gazetted Officers of the Imperial Services and free from any contingency whatever to any one except those qualified to enter to be ridden by those qualified to enter with the permission of stewards. Professional riders allowed to ride carry 10lbs. extra, horses and riders to be qualified to the satisfaction of stewards.

Major T Burridge's ARGENT 9-3 Capt Martin 1
Mr P L Graham's SOMBORONS 9-2 Capt Oxley 2
Lt-Col H Stewart's BUFF MAIL 10-1, Col Steel .....
Major Glendenning's MELWOOD 9-10 Owner
Also ran:—Saint Bee 11-7, Edgar's Jewel 10-5.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 9 and Rs. 31.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner Rs 600; second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for Arabs.
Mr Kershaw's SHEMAL 9-9 Tymon 1
Capt G M Gamble's AXIS 8-4 Alford .....
Mr Mar Chand's SIGNALLER 8-7 Capt Bernard .....
Mrs D M Stewart's CARLISLE 9-2 Quinn ...
Also ran:—Raja 9-4.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 10.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance The Prince of Wales Course about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for horses in the 4th Division.
Major W B Rennie and Capt George Barnett's REPARTEE 9-2 Major Guild .....
Mr P L Graham's EMPTY TITLE 9-0 Capt Oxley .....
Mrs R Carpentier's SONIA 7-0 Tymon .....
Capt J M Bernard's PUSSY FOOT 9-12 Owner .....
Also ran:—Firpo 7-13, South Star 8-2 and Gwynnewood 7-6.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 10.

LEE COMMISSION.

VIEWS OF EUROPEAN ASSN.

The Lee Commission reassembled on Tuesday and recorded the views of the European Association, the Council of Western India National Liberal Association and Sardar Narsingji Ishwarsingji, M.L.C., Thakor of Amod. The European Association thinks that the European personnel in the services is already dangerously weak and that any further extension of the scale of recruitment of Indians would not be in the interest of the country. Unlike the Home Civil Service the Indian Civil Service must rule and administer and take an active share in the legislatures of India and the Provinces. The time has not yet come when politicians untrained in administration can replace him in the Secretariat and the council chambers. The Administration should be carried on by the Services at least until such time as further extension of self-Government is granted. The Association further emphasises that in view of the changes which may happen in 1929, no guarantee of continuity in service seems possible to those being recruited between now and then for the All-India services. Recruitment should be made on this understanding and allow for termination on either side with adequate compensation as political conditions are modified. In the case of Forest, Agricultural, Veterinary Educational and Engineering (excluding railways and irrigation) services, the engagement of specialised officers on short terms might be of advantage and arrangement must be made for the continuance for permanent service of a certain proportion of members of these services. It is essential to retain the European element in railway and irrigation services on a permanent basis as capital was invested in railway and irrigation schemes in view of the security of European supervision. The Association would make no difference in the conditions of service between the European and the Indian in the All-India services. But if the all-India services are to be restricted here, after to Europeans, then there is no necessity to send Indians to England but if the All-India services are to contain an increasing proportion of Indians they must be given educational training at home similar to that of Europeans. The Association generaly endorses the demands of European officers regarding service conditions.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association suggest that Indian recruitment to the I. C. S. and the Indian Police raised to eighty and seventy-five per cent. respectively and that in case of former it should rise by one per cent. every year. Educational and Judicial services should be entirely Indianised and in the case of others at least eight per cent. must be Indian recruitment. The existing control has interfere with the smooth working of transfered departments and should be transferred to India. Provided the European element is considerably reduced, the Association is prepared to pay them decently but not at impossible rates. It is urged that no posts should be reserved for the services. The Association considers the position of the services more than adequately safeguarded and in fact thinks that the present safeguards are too generous to be continued permanently and that in view of the constitutional changes, the days of paternalism in Government are gone for good and that therefore the services must adjust themselves to the altered conditions.

ELECTIONS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

Although not officially announced, the results of elections to the United Provinces Legislative Council so far are:—

Non-Muslim, Benares. Babudamodar Das (Swarajist).

Allahabad Rural, Mr. Prasad Narain (Swarajist).

Muttra District, Rai Bahadur Ramnat Bhargava beat a Swarajist candidate Thakur Hukumsingh.

Hamirpur. Thakur Harprasad Singh (Swarajist) secured the highest votes.

Gorakhpur (Rural) Lieutenant Sahebzada Pratap Narayan Singh secured 5500 votes against his rival Jugal Kishore Das 771 votes.

Jaunpur (Rural) Raja Srikesen Dutt Dube was elected.

Partabgarh. Rai Bahadur Shanker Dyal (Independent) was returned.

Shahjehanpur (Rural) Thakur Sadhoo Singh (Swarajist) was returned.

Agra (Urban) Pandit Gorid Shhai Sharma (Swarajist).

Agra-Meerut-Aligarh (Muslim) Mr. Mahomed Aslam Safai defeated Swarajist candidate Syed Ali Naday.

Gonda B. Bideshi Prashad (Swarajist).

Meerut South (Muslim Rural) Chaudry Sheorajsingh.

Meerut North (Muslim Rural) Chaudry Jaswant Singh (both are zamindars).

Banda (Rural) Thakur Kishan Chandra Singh (Swarajist).

Etawah (Rural) Raja Hukum Partap Singh. (Zemindar).

Muzaffarnagar (Muslim) Khan Bahadur Kunwar Inayat Ali (Zemindar).

Muzaffarnagar (Non-Muslim) Rai Jagdish Pershad Saheb (Zemindar).

Dehra Dun. Thakur Majeet Singh Rathore (Swarajist).

Garwhal. Mr. Mukondilal (Swarajist).

Saharanpur (Muslim) M. Sahebuddin, Government Pleader.

Latest reports about Mr. Chintamani show that his position is doubtful, although Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya's (Swarajist) supporters are sure of his success.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Chamber of Commerce, H. E. the Governor said:—

I should like at once to assure you that I am keenly convinced of the importance to any administration keeping closely in touch with the commercial interests and activities which are carried on in the area under its control; and that it will be among my chief endeavours to maintain the closest and most friendly relations between my Government and all the commercial interests of Bombay. In these days when the after events of the War have created so serious a financial and economic position amongst countries which formerly were financially sound and commercially strong, it must be a matter of great satisfaction to realise that India, both as regards the rate of exchange and the smallness of unproductive debt, holds a position which is, I believe, unchallenged by any other country in the world.

The whole world is politically and commercially passing through a great crisis, but I feel confident that with economy, sound commerce and, may I add, the application to all our problems of those two most useful attributes of human nature, commonsense and sincerity, India will not only maintain her financial position but will lead the way towards industrial, social and political peace and prosperity. I cannot claim, at present, as intimate a knowledge of India as I would wish or such as I hope to acquire, but from all I have learnt and read of the present position I believe I am right in speaking as I have done to you in an optimistic tone and I feel sure you will agree with me that a robust confidence in the future, based as that confidence is on sound grounds, does much to inspire confidence and helps greatly to overcome whatever obstacles may be in the pathway of real progress.

REPLY TO NON-BRAHMINS' ADDRESS.

In reply to the Non-Brahmins' Address, the Governor stated among other things:—

I have been much interested to hear from the address you have just read to me of the difficulties with which your community is faced in their struggle for social and political progress, and I can assure you that I find much to sympathise with in the situation with which you have until lately been contending and in the aims which you describe to be those of your political party. I am gratified indeed to learn from you that the unity of all communities is one of the principle planks in your party programme, for I too have a firm belief that such unity is essential to the political progress of this Presidency, and that so long as it remains unaccomplished, the evolution of successful democratic Government must be hampered and retarded. But in the progress which has already been made since the Reformed Constitution was inaugurated, I see much that should justify in you a feeling of confidence in your future.

As soon as may be possible, I hope to acquaint myself intimately with the various problems, social and economic, to which you have made reference in your address. And it is my earnest wish that I may be able during my five years of office to effect some real improvement in the condition of the Backward Classes in this Presidency, to further their agricultural prosperity, and to assist their political progress.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY

AN EX-SECRETARY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, J. P., and an ex Hony. Secretary of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association was examined on Tuesday. Owing to the indisposition of Sir W. Atiay. The President, Mr. Lindsay occupied the chair.

In his written statement Mr. Jamnadas urged the necessity of a commodius building for the Stock Exchange and Considered the following rules essential for admitting new members:—

(1) The person becoming a member of the Association should have dealt with the members of the Association as an Assistant or otherwise for at least over two years.

(2) Especially those who have worked as Clerks to the Brokers should be given the first chance and some concession be also given when new cards are issued.

(3) Members of this Exchange must be debarred from doing any brokerage business directly or indirectly except that of exchange, and securities and gold and silver bullion.

Mr. Jamnadas also advocated that the President, vice-President, Secretary and office bearers should be elected by the general body and that the Association's expenditure budget should also be presented for sanction to it.

To prevent Corners Mr. Jamnadas was of opinion that the present Rule 26 regarding corners should be cancelled and in its place the Managing Committee should be armed with extra powers. The Committee should stop transactions of a company without loss of time when it can be reasonably inferred that some person or Syndicate is purchasing on a very large scale a number of shares of a Company and rates appear fictitious but no rate should be fixed until delivery is given and taken at the due date with regard to contracts for sales and purchases which have been entered into. The transactions in shares that could not be delivered should be closed by allowing the purchaser to buy in at rates which may at the direction of the managing committee range from 5 to 25 per cent over and above the market rates, on the rate when the Board closed forward transactions for these shares. Moreover if the Board by majority of ⅔ of its members decide that the corner was an intentional one even cash transaction should not be allowed on the exchange for two years.

As regards the intervention by outsiders in the internal management of the Association, Mr. Jamnadas thought that this was not desirable. Similarly Government intervention was also open to objection.

The Committee will examine Mr. M. Subedar at 11-30 to-day.

MERCANTILE MRRINE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In local shipping circles, it is generally wondered—

(1) why Captain Hardcastle gave his evidence in camera? Captain Hardcastle is a Surveyor of many years' standing; and the public are keen on knowing his views.

(2) similarly the evidence of Mr. Annesley was taken in camera? Mr. Annesley has been, associated with Killick Nixon & Co. for years and was in charge of shipping for years. Why was he also shy, please?

(3) one cannot say, why qualified and experienced men were not invited to give evidence. Here was Mr. Frank Portlock of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co., who has been in shipping for years in England and in India. Then we have Dr. Bhajekar, the founder of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Co. And last though not the least, we have in our midst Captain Ookerji the first Indian who passed out as shipmaster in London. Will any of your readers tell us why Mr. Annesley and Captain Hardcastle preferred the "Purdah;" and why Mr. Portlock, Dr. Bhajekar and Captain Ookerji were not invited?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Hindus, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.
Play "Swayamwara" by the Gandharwa Natak Mandali in aid of the Maharashtra free Libraries Association. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will attend.
First monthly meeting of B.P.C.C. Krishna Bldg., 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.
Meeting of the Tata Power Company, Limited, at 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

10 mile Marathon Race, Olympic contests from the Cooperage 4.30.
Dr. K. B. Shroff's lecture on malaria and dengue fever, Sanitary Institute, Princess st., 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 12 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 2 m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h.
Dec. 14 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

"All American Cable Companies advise that censorship is established at Tampico, Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Messages must be in plain language, subject to censorship, and accepted at the Sender's risk Code messages are entirely prohibited, with the exception of State messages."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kashmir" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo left Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 10th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 15th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

The B.I. s.s. "Nevasa" which left Bombay on the 30th ultima arrived at Suez onn the morning of the 10th instant.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Penang Maru (Outward)" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 8th December, and is due to arrive here on or about the 3rd January.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the P. & O. Mail Steamer S.S. "China" will sail from Bombay at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 16th inst. (instead of 2 p.m. on Saturday), the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office

Unregistered Correspondence upto 11 a.m. on Sunday.
Do with late fee 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Sunday.
Registered Correspondence upto 6 p.m. on Saturday.
Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Saturday.
Money Orders upto 1 p.m. on Saturday.
No Late Fee Correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub.offices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the P. & O. and British India Steam Navigation Companies their handsome wall calender and two copies of their calendar, diary and memorandum book for 1924.

STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION.

Prof. Geddes will deliver his ninth lecture on "the Study of Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Wednesday at 4-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance (next to Elphinstone College). The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

SOCIOLOGY AND BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. S. N. Pherwani M. A., of the Bombay University will lecture in English at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Sociology and Brotherhood". Mr. Ranji Dwarkadas will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Brotherhood literature will be freely distributed.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A class in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra has been formed and will meet every Wednesday from to-day 12th inst. in St. Xavier's College at 6-30 p.m. Prof. C. D. Pinto will conduct the class. All who are interested are requested to attend.

BHULESHWAR DELEGATES TO COCANDA CONGRESS.

Out of the seven who stood for election the following four gentlemen have been duly elected as delegates to the Cocanada Congress from the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, viz., (1) Mr. Mohomed J. Mantur (2) Mr. Hirji Virji. (3) Mrs. Taramati J. Frund (4) Mr. Gordhen Bhardal Gaud.

ECHO OF CHAPSI MURDER.

KALIDAS AND PATHAN HANGED.

On Tuesday morning at the Oomercarry Prison yard Haridas Kalidas and Manchankhan, paid the extreme penalty of law on the scaffold. It will remembered that Haridas and Manchankhan were sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Fawcett at the last criminal sessions for the murder of Chapsi Ranchod, a Bania of Thana, at Sonki Street. The condemned men, subsequently petitioned for commutation of the sentence to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India but they declined to interfere with the sentence passed by the High Court. After the final reply from the Government of India was received, both the prisoners were visited by a number of friends and relatives, especially on Monday the onrush of visitors was very great.

At 7-45 a.m. on Tuesday the Commissioner of Police, Mr. P. A. Kelly and Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao, the Superintendent of Police came to the jail and at 7-55 a.m. both the prisoners were brought out of their respective cells and warrants of the sentence and the reply to their petitions to the Government were read out to them and they were asked if they had anything to say, to which they gave no reply. They were then marched up to the gallows, followed by the officers present and were assisted in mounting up by the warders. The caps were then drawn, the nooses adjusted and at a signal from the Superintendent the bolt was withdrawn. Death was instantaneous.

Subsequently an inquest was held by the coroner at the jail when a verdict of death from judicial execution was recorded.

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1923.
(642nd Day of Maha'ma's Imprisonment.)

UNCONSCIONABLE DEMANDS

We pointed out the other day that the evidence of the Bombay Civilians and European Government Servants submitted to the Lee Commission was one more illustration of the intransigeance and selfishness which now characterise the attitude of the official world, being in part the direct result of the flouting by the Government of India and the Secretary of State of the decision of the Assembly rejecting the proposal for a Commission of Enquiry. While justice and statesmanship demanded that the Indian people should come into their own and be masters in their own house, His Majesty's Government gave proof of their complete surrender to reactionary influences and their determination to strengthen the hold of the Empire over India through the "Steel frame" by appointing the Commission in the teeth of the most vehement public protest. No wonder the Civilians of India took the hint and not only made rapacious demands but became recalcitrant in their attitude towards the Reforms and couched their demands in language insulting to India

The evidence submitted by the C. P. and Berar Civilians is an example of the audacious lengths to which the Civilians have been encouraged to go in deriding and defeating the national aspirations of India and in exploiting her seeming helplessness in order to maintain their present position of power and profit. The statement is a issue of historical perversions of facts, recklessly mischievous allegations against Indian members of the Judicial Service and a virtual though cleverly disguised repudiation of the Reforms. So offensive was the tone and temper revealed in the statement of the C. P. and Berar Civilians that even Lord Lee, whose attitude as President of the Commission does not always seem to be as judicious as might be expected, was moved to say that it contained highly contentious and debateable matter, though he prevented Mr. Basu from blowing to the winds every one of the points contained in it. With amazing unctuousness the C. P. and Berar Civilians delve into history and tell us that "the only forms of administration India has ever known in historical times has been of a strictly centralised and bureaucratic character". "The Moghul rule," they add, "was a far more rigidly centralised bureaucracy than ever known to India under the British rule." Brazen impudence could not further go! The argument is as irrelevant as the analogy is false. If ancient and Moghul India had a centralised and bureaucratic administration (and we doubt if "bureaucracy", as we now understand it, existed anywhere on earth at that time,) the Government was national and the officials were born among the people, lived among the people and died among the people. How can any man in his senses compare the administration of India by an Indian official hierarchy controlled by an Indian Government with its administration by a foreign bureaucracy controlled by a foreign authority and not only owning no allegiance to the people, but regarding them as social and racial inferiors! Besides, the complaint of Indians is not that the administration is carried out *through* the bureaucracy but that the bureaucracy is the Government itself. It is not so much that what is undesirable is bureaucracy *per se* but a bureaucracy which is the master of the people. No civilized Government, whether in ancient India or modern Europe, can be carried on without some kind of official machinery. England has its officialdom, so has every self-governing country. But the officialdom is everywhere completely subject to the control of the representatives of the people or of the ruler of the State. The indictment against the bureaucracy in India is that it has usurped functions which in no other country in the world belong to it. Not only is it, as it should be, the instrument of administration, it is, what it ought not to be and nowhere is, the initiator and the controller of the policy of the administration. Having been the ruler of the country for nearly a century, it has whittled down every proposal for reform and growingly entrenched its position. And though it pays lip service to the Reforms, it main anxiety is to maintain this position and thus to make the working of the Reforms impossible. For, on no other hypothesis can its intolerance of the control of the legislature and its demand to be protected by the Secretary of State—a demand wholly inconsistent with the development of representative Government—be explained.

Among the extortionate demands, which reveal its intransigeant attitude, is that a European officer should be granted compensation when ever the prospects of promotion are curtailed. The language, in which the demand is made, is dignified but the proposition is so unprecedented and heartless that it reminds one of a doctor flaying his patient's skin to repair the damage done to his shoe-leather. Prospects of promotion are curtailed when surplus jobs are abolished or when qualified Indian recruits are put in the superior grades. In either contingency the European officer wants the solatium of a cheque. Now that Governorships are thrown open to covenanted Civilians, every assistant magistrate, freshly imported, is a potential Governor, like the private holding the Marshal's baton in his knapsack. If the pernicious principle is admitted, each Governorship going out of the imperial caste would mean a curtailment of prospects and a little fortune for the disgruntled. We want to see the Divisional Commissionerships abolished, but the I. C. S. would require heavy damages from the tax-payer. If an Indian is appointed Principal of College, the British imported educational "expert" on the waiting list should be appeased. This attitude of defiance and exclusiveness is not a new thing in the Services. The fact that there are four Executive Councillors in the Government, besides a Governor and three Ministers, is due, on the admission of Mr. Chintamani, to the desire for preserving the heritage of two highly paid jobs for the I. C. S. Now, the Civilian claim is that when superfluous officers are suppressed or Indians allowed to precede, there should be a cash settlement with all who had an appreciable chance of "getting there". The Geddes Committee turned out a large number of superfluous functionaries from the State and abolished or combined old offices. The British Civilians and subordinates dare not whisper impertinent claims about compensation for lost promotions in the future. The Indian people cannot and will never accept unconscionable bargains and they naturally reserve to themselves the right of repealing unjust settlements whoever the authority that presumes to make them on India's resources without her consent. We warn the Lee Commission that unfair and unauthorised contracts have a trick of invalidating themselves. It was Mr. Montagu's timidity which encouraged such rapacious claims. When the Irish Free State Bill was being considered in Parliament, Die-hards in England attempted similarly to exploit poor Ireland on the compensation issue. An amendment was accordingly moved in the House of Lords by Lord Glanaway in the following terms: "The Civil Servants in Ireland should have a statutory right to compensation on retiring owing to change of Irish Government". There were not even half a dozen peers who had the hardihood to stand by the claim, the principle of which is lightly assumed and exploited by the Services in India. India, as we have pointed out on a previous occasion, has no desire to be unjust to the Civilians. She does not want to sweat them or deal unfairly by them. Of her own generosity she might be willing to consider hard cases of servants true to her salt. But compensation for "curtailed prospects of promotion" is a proposal of effrontery, especially when made against a country which is nearer economic bankruptcy than when the Services took over charge. The Lee Commission may enable a few to make more money in a shorter time, but a country unwisely alienated will prove far from alluring to British youth.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

The discussion in the Conference of the Associated Chambers on the steel resolution which was awaited with great interest took place on the concluding day of the Conference and laid bare for thoughtful Indians to contemplate the mind of Anglo-Indian Commercial men and traders. United in their opposition, the spokesmen of the various Chambers of Commerce revealed diversity of views which indicated the varying degree of tact and resource which the British exploiters of India bring to bear in defeating every legitimate effort to bring the Government to meet the real needs of this country. The only use which they would make of the Governmental machinery in India is to thwart every proposal by having it prematurely squashed or misjudged or sidetracked or, failing that, diluted until it has lost its effectiveness. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce had no use for the Tariff Board. The Press of Calcutta spoke truly the mind of the Bengal Chamber when it ridiculed the constitution and functions of the Tariff Board. Sir Edward Holberton, who moved the resolution opposing protection to the steel industry of India, also moved another resolution with regard to the duties on Government imports and relied for the purpose on a recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission. Commissions and enquiries come and go, and, as an aftermath, it is the Anglo-Indian merchant who picks out what is useful to him; but the real grievances of the Indian people, the short-comings of the administration from the Indian point of view, remain unredressed and unremoved. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, through their spokesman, went about the business of destruction in a more circumspect manner. They threw out wild hints that all was not in order at Jamshedpur. If the Government after giving the views of the Bengal Chamber *fullest* consideration find it *impossible* then and then only the Bombay Chamber would advocate slight additional duty! The unbounded confidence placed by European traders in this country in the Government, as at present constituted, is evident in the expressions used. The Government are exhorted to postpone giving way to public opinion to the very last, and then to yield in a manner which would make the proffered assistance ineffective. It is remarkable that no mention was made throughout this discussion of the Legislative Assembly in whose hands, if the Reforms have any reality, the control of the fiscal policy of this country must rest.

We have frequently stated our views on the demand for protection of the steel industry and will not now repeat them. We think a very good case has been made out and the occasion ought to provide for the Assembly test as to whether the fiscal policy of this country is to be determined in accordance with Indian demand by elected representatives of the people or whether it is to be dictated by foreign traders with vested interests. The excessive speculation as to the interests of the consumer, of the industries and of the railways, is all a trick to distract the attention of the Legislature from the issues involved. For the Legislature would be watchful of the effects of its action and would be in a position to alter its policy at any time if it finds that the duty on the import of foreign steel into India is either excessive or burdensome. What we want the public to realise is that a strenuous fight at each point along the road leading to economic improvement is offered by foreign and vested interests in this country. Every time there is a proposal, simple and intelligible, and having behind it the support of the bulk of the population of this country, we have the dilatory methods of the Government, who refuse to listen to any popular demand until there is an overwhelming mass of Indian Indian opinion behind it, which result in consultation of the views of the provincial Governments, framing bills, sending bills to Select Committees and a thousand and one other devices to put off the day. Sometimes after these enquiries are over, the questions are shelved except so far as they suit the peculiar interests of European commerce, and if something ultimately has to be done the slow machinery of legislation is put into operation until public patience and public interest are exhausted or diverted to other issues equally demanding attention. When we think of the magnitude of the many efforts in the direction of economic elevation and the manner in which they have failed to make any impression and how they are broken into thin-spray on the rock of Anglo-Indian opposition, we are inclined to urge on the public the need of taking up some specific issue and for once carrying it through by unity and persistence. The views of Anglo-Indian traders on protection to steel as a representative question of Indian economic advance we already know. But we trust that the discussion has opened the eyes of this country to the hopelessness of carrying on a fight on the old basis and gaining no results commensurate with the great interests involved.

Notes of the Day.

The New Governor and Development.

The reply which the new Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, gave to the address presented by the majority of the Municipal Corporators "on behalf of the citizens of Bombay" was of the usual sort. His Excellency gave the assurance that it was his intention to bring sincerity and goodwill to the many tasks in front of him. Sir Leslie Wilson referred in particular to two outstanding questions which affect the welfare of the City. The lack of hospital accommodation in Bombay is a crying scandal and the policy of the Government of His Excellency's predecessor in this respect was most unsatisfactory,—a policy which Sir Leslie Wilson will have radically to revise if the constant danger to the city's health is to be removed. Sir Leslie Wilson's remarks regarding the "Development" projects are not calculated to give much comfort to the citizens of Bombay. "Although I am well aware that without a close personal inspection, which I intend to make at once, their full extent and complexity cannot be properly realised" His Excellency said, "yet it is my conviction that their energetic prosecution and completion will be of lasting benefit to this City and that nothing should be allowed to interfere with their progress." The position taken up by His Excellency in this respect is hardly logical. There is no doubt but that the City needs "development" but not on the lines or the scale on which the projects of Sir George Lloyd have been planned. Apart from the political blunders of the ex-Governor and his repressive policy, no greater harm has been done by him to the vital interests of the City and the Presidency than by the reckless manner in which the people's money has been wasted on the Back Bay Reclamation and other development schemes. Promises made to the working classes of Bombay have been cruelly belied and the Back Bay Reclamation has proved a ruinously costly white elephant. If the Presidency is to be saved from the danger of financial bankruptcy there must be a halt to this policy of criminal waste of public money which is required for the more urgent and long neglected nation-building activities and for better hospital-accommodation. If His Excellency makes his "close personal inspection" of the schemes, he cannot avoid such a decision.

The Empire Day.

Time was when "Empire Day" was observed with great eclat and fitting ceremony all over India, but for some time past the day has lost its charms for obvious reasons. It is now observed in the city by some Rao Bahadurs, who at times form both the orators and the audience, and their proceedings are reported in certain Bombay daily journals with big headlines. The condition of Indians in their own country and abroad in the Dominions and Crown Colonies has brought this question to the forefront at present and naturally every Indian enquires if he is a real partner and a citizen of the British Empire and if not why he should be proud of the Empire which treats him as an inferior human being. Mr. Tairsee's resolution, in the Municipal Corporation on Monday, moving that the Empire Day holiday be removed from the list of the Municipal holidays as India did not care to celebrate an empire in which she is not accorded a place of self-respect and dignity, was, therefor, most opportune. To any Indian the resolution should have commended itself without the need of any argument. Some Indian members of the Municipal Corporation who voted against it on Monday afternoon however, were apparently satisfied with the treatment meted out to their countrymen both in this country and in the Dominions and the Crown Colonies for they threw out Mr. Tairsee's resolution by a majority. The conduct of these gentlemen becomes the more inexplicable in view of the fact that only recently they passed a resolution boycotting British Empire made articles! While the boycott resolution affects the economic conditions of the Empire the other attacked no-one's interest, requiring only that municipal institutions should not henceforth be closed on Empire Day. One wonders by what logic Indian Corporators justify their throwing out of such a harmless resolution which aimed at nothing but the vindication of their country's self-respect.

Swaraj Party's Programme.

Deshbandhu Das has convened a Conference of the Bengal Swarajya Party M. L. C.'s to consider their future programme. In the Bengal Council elections the Swaraj Party candidates have achieved the greatest success, though even there they are in a minority. It remains to be seen how the Swaraj Party programme of obstruction in the Council, as formulated in Pandit Motilal Nehru's official statement, is adapted to suit the present condition when the Swarajists are everywhere in a minority. Meanwhile, the Maharashtra Swarajiste, with whom the Independents have made common cause, have, according to the Associated Press message, agreed "for the present that the principles stated in Pandit Motilal's manifesto be accepted as the leading principles of the Party and to form Committees to organise and regulate all affairs of the Party". The phrase "for the present" is likely to be regarded as rather ominous in view of the well-known proclivity of the Maharashtra section of the Swaraj Party towards "responsive Co-operation." But, doubtless the leaders of the party will take the earliest opportunity of setting at rest all misgivings in this respect.

Official Doggedness.

We refer in our leading article to the extraordinary demand of the Civil Servants for compensation for "curtailed prospects of promotion." According to the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee the transfer of certain subjects to Ministers was to be followed by the limitation of the Executive Council. It stands to reason that a Government once administered by a Governor and a Council of two, should be manageable for a group of five or six. If the Civilians had co-operated in a genuine spirit, the economy could have been effected, but it is notorious that they fought, and fought successfully, for the safety of their two seats with doggedness worthy of a better cause. The latest corroboration of their doggedness comes from Bengal where the Governor is said to be willing to reduce the strength of his Executive Council. An Indian member is due to retire shortly, and to leave his place unfulfilled and to preserve the racial balance would require the elimination of a European. A Calcutta paper states that the problem of providing for both Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Donovan (Executive Councillors) at the same time baffled Lord Lytton and so to avoid bother he is going to retain four members. It is not a personal wrangle, for either of the Europeans could have been given one of those highly-paid wandering Commissions of the Government of India which are available. But the solution seemed unacceptable because the places should not be lost to the long line of successors in the caste.

MACHIAVELISM.

BY HAR DAYAL NAG.

A thinking mind is obsessed with the thought: What is in front of us? A millennium or a darker age. We are witnessing in Europe phenomena almost analogous to those which took place at the fall of the Roman Empire. After the fall of the Roman Empire, empires rose in Europe like mushrooms. A considerable number of them fell during the last European war and a certain number is now tottering. There is scarcely anything like political morality in Europe now. Right is more often than not sacrificed at the altar of expediency. In short the political atmosphere of Europe is full of Machiavellianism. Proofs are not wanting to show that empires, founded upon physical force, and destitute of political morality, are bound to fall to-day or to-morrow. Instances are many to prove that empires fell and empires are falling on the ground of iniquitous and perfidious conduct of their public men. Physical force may succeed for a while, but it is bound to fail in the long run.

The clear-cut issue that is placed before us is: Whether Machiavellianism is to be met by Machiavellianism in establishing Swaraj in India. No physical force is possible and available for winning Swaraj. Can any sort of Machiavellian policy on our part lead us to real Swaraj? Any sane man will answer the question in the negative, simply on the ground that India is proverbially a land of spiritualism and Indian Machiavellianism is naturally bound to be inferior both in quality and quantity to European Machiavellianism. Even if Indian Machiavellianism succeeds in establishing Swaraj in India, such Swaraj will not only not bring about millennium but lead us to a darker age. The policy propounded by the Dasites in a recent issue of its infant Calcutta organ is: "The method by which we are to stretch out on the path of progress must, therefore, vary according to circumstances. No method is too mean, so long as it advances the nation's plan to reach its goal". What is that goal, pray? Millennium or darker age! Political Swaraj is meaningless, if it fails to introduce a darker period in the history of India!

A sample of the political Swaraj that the Dasites intend to produce in India was exhibited by Mr. Das himself at the first meeting of the new B.P.C.C. held at Calcutta on the 30th November last. By the unjust decision of the small Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi, possession of the B.P.C.C was made over to the Bengal Swarajists. During the recent Council election in Bengal, even the Swaraj President of the B.P.C.C. misused his official position for election tactics against the letter and spirit of the Delhi resolution. On the 30th November Mr. Das after surveying the attendance at the B.P.C.C. meeting of members of all shades of opinion clearly found that he was going to lose the position which he had won at Delhi by diplomacy, if election of Co-opted members and office-bearers were to take place that day. It appeared to him that at the last congress election, no methods were left untried for securing a ma-

(Continued on page 9.)

DISARMAMENT!

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

30 MILLION DOLLAR EXPENDITURE PROPOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 11

Washington.—Mr. Denby, Secretary of the United States Navy, in his annual report to the Congress, recommends the appropriation of thirty million dollars for the purpose of carrying out a programme of fleet modernisation; the authorisation of the building of eight ten-thousand-ton cruisers, three cruiser-type submarines and six gunboats; expenditure of 6,676,000 dollars on naval bases; and five-year programme of naval aviation construction.

Mr. Edwin Denby says that the plans for modernisation which were held in abeyance for the past year must be carried out if the United States is to maintain her proper place under the Washington Treaty. America has fallen so far behind Britain in cruiser strength that she cannot hope for years to attain the equality to which she is entitled under the Treaty, which the modernisation proposals in no way contravene.

Besides gun elevation, the programme includes the installation of deck sheathing against attack from the air; provision of "blisters" against torpedo attack; and conversion of six coal-burning battleships to oil fuel.

As regards submarines, if the foreign programmes are completed, the United States will have to build fifty thousand tons in submarines in order to attain the Treaty status.

Mr. Denby expresses concern with regard to naval aviation. Only twelve aviators were enrolled in the past year and the equipment is practically obsolete—Reuter.

IMPERIAL SCIENCE COLLEGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO DOMINION STUDENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Correspondence has been published showing that Lord Blackmaster, Chairman of the Governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology has recently informed Lord Devonshire that private friends have desired to offer two post-graduate scholarships at the college of three hundred sterling apiece for students from the universities of each of the Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India for the session 1924-25. The selection of students has been left to the overseas Prime Ministers. Lord Devonshire has now replied that being authorised by the Dominions and Lord Peel on behalf of India he will gladly accept the munificent offer. He states that the Prime Ministers will take up the matter immediately on their return to their own country. He asks further information to guide them in making arrangements for the selection of beneficiaries. —Reuter.

GREEK ROYALISTS.

DEMONSTRATION AT ATHENS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The mass meeting of Royalists mentioned in the message from Reuter's representative in Athens yesterday took place on the afternoon of December tenth amid the ruins of Jupiter's Temple, Athens, and was attended by many thousands of people, including a considerable number of women. The avowed purpose of the meeting was to demonstrate the people's will for the maintenance of the present regime.

After speeches were made and greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, a section of the crowd tried to rush the Ministry of War, and some of the guards opened fire. Three or four people were killed by stray bullets, including an employee of the revolutionary administration. The crowds were eventually dispersed and the city is now normal.

The Official casualty report issued in Athens gives the number of killed as seven and injured twenty-six.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO EAST AFRICA.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The Indian deputation to Kenya consisting of Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. George Joseph, Banarasidas Chaturvedi, M. A. Desai and S. G. Vaze, who were to have sailed tomorrow for Kenya by s.s. "Khandala" have put off departure till January 9th; and the East African Congress over which Mrs. Naidu was to preside has been instructed accordingly. Mr. George Joseph who arrived this morning with Mrs. Joseph is proceeding to Madras to-morrow *en route* to Cocanada while Messrs. Vaze and Chaturvedi are going back to Poona and Ahmedabad respectively

Srj. Mohorikar, Pleader Swaraj Party candidate, was duly elected from Balaghat District C.P., by an overwhelming majority against Khan Bahadur Mulla Pleader. About 1,500 out of 3,000 attended the poll.

Addressing the Rotary Club, at Calcutta, on Tuesday, Lieut.-Col. Crawford General Secretary of the European Association, dwelt upon the value of the Association as a means of making the European's point of view known and their influence felt.—A. P.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

15575C

BRITAIN AND HEDJAZ

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP.

LATEST PROPOSAL SENT TO MECCA.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Reuter is informed that the negotiations between Britain and King Hussein of Hedjaz for a treaty of friendship now only await reply from Mecca, which, if favourable, will lead to early conclusion of the treaty. As result of the series of conferences at the Foreign Office, Doctor Naji-el-Assil has despatched to Mecca the latest proposals of the British Government, which the Foreign Office considers the fundamental basis on which the treaty can be concluded. The report that Dr. Naji is returning to Mecca is unfounded. He will remain in London till the conclusion of the treaty, after which he will doubtless permanently represent King Hussein in Britain.—Reuter.

TURKISH INDEPENDENCE. TRIBUNAL.

OBJECT OF ITS MISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Constantinople.—The so-called "Independence Tribunal" to try treason cases arrived this morning. Commenting on its mission the principal Angora paper "Yenigun" says: "It is intended to hold the inquiry with regard to the opinions held in Constantinople in respect of the Republic. If one mission is insufficient, thousand others will be sent and an army if necessary. God help criminals if there are any."—Reuter.

AGA KHAN'S LETTER ON KHILAFAT.

PROMINENT PAN-ISLAMIST'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

The news from Constantinople regarding the suspension of several newspapers on the ground of their publishing the Aga Khan's letter has created a great sensation here. Several Musalman leaders expressed strong views. Most of the leaders maintain that His Highness the Aga Khan's views as regards the internal maintenance of the Khilafat, in conformity with the Shariat Law are unassailable. Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai, well known Pan-Islamist, stated that there was not one Mussalman who could disagree with H. H. the Aga Khan's views, as expressed in the letter. He maintained that in fact the whole Khilafat agitatino in India and England was directed against Mr. Asquith's idea of vaticansing the Khilafat which the Turks appear now to have done themselves. He was however, greatly surprised that statesman like His Highness the Aga Khan should have chosen such a time for raising this controversy when the Angora Government was still to shape itself properly or settle its definite internal or international policy.

PUNJAB PROV. CONFERENCE.

EFFORTS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM RAPPROCHEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JARANWALA, Dec. 10.

The Punjab Political Conference has passed a resolution requesting the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to appoint a Board of 21 members of the Provincial Congress who should specially endeavour to improve the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims. The Conference has also expressed its complete reliance on the constructive programme of the Congress and regarded it an important step towards the early attainment of Swaraj.

Official and Personal.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar has undergone a successful operation at Trichiponoly for acute nasal trouble resulting from an attack of Influenza.

His Excellency Col. Sir. L. Wilson received H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and H. H. The Nawab of Palanpur at Government House and received addresses at Government House from the Chamber of Commerce Bombay and the Deccan Non-Brahman League on Tuesday morning, and was the Guest of the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana to Lunch at the Club and afterwards witnessed the Quadrangular Cricket Match on the Gymkhana grounds, on Tuesday.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King gave audience to Air Marshals Game and Swan on their appointments to be Member of the Air Council and Commander of the Air Force in the Middle East respectively.—Reuter.

Berne.—Sir Frederick Treves, Serjeant Surgeon to the King, has died in a nursing home at Vevey and will be cremated at Lausanne.—Reuter.

A meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture has passed a resolution in favour of a conference of leaders of the three great national parties in Parliament in order to consider what can be done to benefit agrisulture.—Reuter.

William Blake "Milton" sold at Sotheby's on Tuesday for £3,400, and it is understood will go abroad. Experts consider this copy is superior to the British Museum copy. Only four objects are known to exist.—Reuter.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

MR. BALDWIN'S ELECTION COUP.

CABINET REFUSES TO JOIN WITH ANTI-CHRIST.

LARGE GAINS EXPECTED BY LABOUR.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

The following letter, though posted in time for the Indian Mail on Nov. 15th, was received in this office only on Monday along with the English mail of November 22nd. The letter throws a flood of light on the Election results, and the criticism; do not suffer in the least by the mess which Mr. Baldwin has got into. Mr. Horniman's letter dated November 22nd will appear in these columns to-morrow.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

We are in the midst of what is probably the most extraordinary, and certainly the most paradoxical, political crisis that, short of a revolution, has ever overtaken this country. A Government discredited almost beyond redemption with the country, as much discredited with its own party, and a Prime Minister, who is, in his turn, utterly discredited with both, as well as with the members of his own Cabinet, solemnly propose to go to the electorate on an issue that is more highly discredited than any of them—an issue which they have resuscitated from the dust heap of by-gone political controversy because they were at their wits' end to know how to hold on to power, and they hoped that perhaps, its dusty raggedness would not be recognised after its prolonged eclipse. All this one would suppose, if one were not an Englishman and knew nothing about the eccentricities and absurdities of the British political mind, could only result in the ignominious failure of the people who are thus seeking, with such effrontery and dishonesty, to thrust themselves once more into office when they finally present themselves before the electors. But the amazing thing is that they stand quite a good sporting chance of being returned to Parliament with another lease of power—a fact which is quite independent of the issue which is really before the country—because the British Constitution, which has been built up with blind adhesion to the notion that there could never be more than two parties appealing for the country's support, has hopelessly broken down now that there are three distinct parties in the State and further sub-divisions among these.

A FRAUD ON THE NATION.

Mr. Scrymgeour, the Prohibitionist member for Dundee, described the Prime Minister's action in springing an election on the nation so unexpectedly at this time as "a fraud on the nation and a disgrace to public life." I don't think the expression is one whit too strong. The retort of a member on the Government benches was that, if the Opposition thought that the Government had lost the confidence of the country then they ought to be only too glad to have the opportunity of putting the matter to the test of an election. That may be, but it does not alter the fact that Mr. Baldwin's tactics are the dishonest and desperate resort of a man who after only a few months of office found himself hopelessly discredited without a policy on any big issue, and conceived the idea, or had it conceived for him, that the only chance of recovery was to spring a snatch election on the country with a new issue in the hope of finding the other parties unprepared. Mr. Baldwin poses as a single and simple-minded, honest man, innocent of expedients and tactics, who is discharging a distasteful task in accepting the responsibilities of the highest office in the State from a sheer sense of duty and his desire to serve his country and his fellow-man. He has been making speeches lately, whenever he has been able to escape from the difficulties of expounding his unformed views on Protection, in which he has made a feature of unctuous expressions of sympathy with and concern for the working man. I understand the working man, is the burden of his cry, and can sympathise with his sorrows and aspirations because I have lived among working men and, indeed, I regard myself as a working man. The fact is that Mr. Baldwin is a member of a family which controls one of the biggest steel businesses in the country. He has led a thoroughly comfortable existence all his life, free from anxieties of any sort, and is now enabled to devote his leisure to an attempt to impose Protection—which is designed to benefit the steel industry as much as any—on the country because he is the inheritor of big business. As for having lived among working men, his relations with them have always been those of employer and employee, and it requires someone with a more Christlike character than Mr. Baldwin possesses to appreciate the working man's point of view, as the latter sees it, in such circumstances. As for his abounding sympathy for the lot of the working classes, the "Daily Herald" has been publishing some shocking revelations of the terrible poverty and atrocious housing conditions in which large numbers of working families in the vicinity of the Baldwin steel works have to live. Mr. Baldwin would have done better to devote himself to the eradication of this blot in the family escutcheon before he resolved to pose as a Prime Minister, whose chief anxiety and concern in life it is to relieve the burden and ameliorate the lot of the working classes.

A POLITICAL HUMBUG.

But public men in this country are more easily accepted at their own valuation than anywhere in the world. And even among Mr. Baldwin's opponents there are people who seem to regard him as a simple good soul, who is actuated by the highest altruistic motives in all he does and says. Simple he is, in the sense of being incompetent and stupid. But politically he is obviously a first-class humbug. There are two obstacles Mr. Baldwin has to get over in getting himself accepted by discerning people as an honest statesman. He must first explain, why, if Protection was in his mind when he took office—as he would have us believe—he had not the honesty to say so, as he was obviously bound to do in face of the pledge by which the Tory Government was bound by Mr. Bonar Law; secondly, now that he is so full of protestations of the abounding concern which he feels for the terrible blight of Unemployment which rests upon the industry of the country, we may ask why he had practically nothing to say about it, and certainly never devised or proposed any measures for its cure or amelioration, until he was driven to deal with it by Labour agitation and the growing anger in the country, not only among the working classes but the employing interests as well. No, Mr. Baldwin cannot be accepted in the character of the simple, honest man which he no doubt has by now sincerely persuaded himself that he is. He is just an ordinary opportunist politician driven by the drifting winds of circumstance to clutch at the nearest straw to save himself from absolute disaster. But as an opportunist he is certainly simple-minded, or in plan words, stupid. He lacks the daring, the cunning and the unscrupulousness of a Lloyd George or the dialectical subtlety of a Balfour. He may win a sort of victory at the coming election, but he is not long for the great office into which chance rather than his own ability has brought him.

A PANIC ELECTION.

There is no doubt as to the reasons which have actuated the Prime Minister and his advisers in springing an election at such an early date on the country. They dare not wait. They have the experience of the Balfour Government as a lesson. Tariff Reform in the old days killed the Balfour Government and drove the Tories into the wilderness for a prolonged sojourn because discussion covered it with ridicule and brought its own exponents into such a morass of contradiction and confusion of argument that they did not know themselves where they stood and could never put a clear, straight programme before the country. The Tories of to-day know that they dare not risk a prolonged discussion on the platform and in the press of their Protectionist policy. They know that they can do nothing to cope with the unemployment evil that could make its effects felt in the present winter. They are faced with the certainty that there can be no reduction of taxation in their next Budget and the possibility that they may have to propose an increase. Were they to postpone the inevitable appeal to the country until the Spring or Summer their chances of coming back with the small majority that they now hope for would disappear and they would give the Labour and reunited Liberal parties time to organise and educate the country. They see the value of an election which does not give the electorate time to think, which finds themselves prepared and the organisations of the other two parties, as they hope, unprepared. All this, of course, is the scheme of the party organisers—two unknown quantities in the sphere of electioneering tactics—Colonel F. S. Jackson, the well-known cricketer, and Rear-Admiral Hall, who came into prominence at the Admiralty during the war as Controller of the Secret Service of the Navy. These gentlemen may be born adepts at their present job, but I very much doubt whether they are and they are certainly inexperienced. It is notorious that Lord Younger, whom they have succeeded and who was certainly a very great organiser, profoundly distrusts the wisdom of the course that is being pursued.

TORY DISSENSIONS.

The plan might, no doubt, be regarded with a certain amount of confidence by the Tory supporters were it not for the hopeless dissensions which exist in the Cabinet and among the rank and file of the party. The first ominous sign of this disruption in their own ranks came when the "Glasgow Herald", the leading organ of Unionism in Scotland, declared itself, on the eve of the most important bye election for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Bonar Law, as strongly opposed to the new policy. This was fol-

(Continued on page 9.)

ELECTION & AFTER

SPECULATION REGARDING THE FUTURE.

PROSPECT OF A LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

My predictions when the Protection issue was first raised that it would smash the Government at the polls and later that the election would produce deadlock of parties have been verified. The consternation of the Tories at the disaster which Mr. Baldwin has brought on his party is most amusing. Equally so is the surprise and dismay of both Liberals and Tories at the Labour Party's success.

Speculation is now rife as to what will happen this week. Everyone agrees that Mr. Baldwin must resign. The question is whether he will recommend the King to send for some other Tory leader to form a government or for Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as Leader of the Opposition. Lord Derby is suggested by Tory papers in the former eventuality. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is also suggested but he is more protectionist than Mr. Baldwin and the country has emphatically rejected protection. Whoever succeeds Mr. Baldwin, if the Tory Government remains, will be forced to appeal again to the electorate in the new year. If Mr. Macdonald is sent for, he will probably refuse to form a Government though it is open to the Labour Party to take office and at once appeal to the country for a straight verdict on the capital levy and comprehensive measures for dealing with unemployment. The prospects of a coalition have receded owing to the diminution of Mr. Lloyd George's followers in the Liberal Party.

A gratifying feature of the elections is the gaps created in the band of Anglo-Indian Tories. Sir Thomas Bennett has been ejected from his Tory stronghold in Kent. Thus ends his pretentious pose in Parliament as an interpreter of Indian sentiment. Sir John Hewett also lost his seat at Luton. Sir Thomas Strangman was heavily defeated by Labour at Crewe. Colonel Yate narrowly escaped defeat in Leicestershire. Mr. Wardlaw Milne retains Kidderminster. New friends of India in the House are Mr. John Scurr and Dr. Haden Guest. Mr. W. A. Chambers again failed at Peckham.

BALDWIN NOT LIKELY TO RESIGN.

LIBERALS TO SUPPORT CONSERVATIVES?

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Indications this afternoon are that the Conservative opinion is hardening against the idea of Mr. Baldwin's resignation, because the duty of the Conservative Party as still the strongest party is to carry on the Government and this is no occasion for precipitate action. If, however, Mr. Baldwin insists on resignation, and the Conservative Ministry is not reconstructed, Mr. Macdonald may be summoned by the King; but, as the Labourites in the present mood are disinclined to yield a single item urged on the election platform Mr. Macdonald might decline the task, while willing to co-operate with the Liberals on limited lines. In such an event, Mr. Asquith or his nominee may be summoned. The consensus of all parties is still opposed to coalition.

Reuter learns from an authoritative Conservative circle, that the view now taken is that Mr. Baldwin will not resign, but carry on to meet Parliament. He is by no means certain if when he meets Parliament he will find himself in a minority. It is understood steps have been taken to sound Liberal opinion, and Government is now satisfied that there will be no unnecessary opposition on the part of the Liberals.

PREMIER'S AUDIENCE WITH KING.

After having spent the week-end at the Chequers, Mr. Stanley Baldwin arrived this morning at Number 10, Downing Street, where number of Cabinet Ministers were among the people who called on him. The crowd of Press men and photographers, however, were more interested in the arrival of Mr. Winston Churchill at the Colonial Office, where he remained for thirty minutes. Subsequently, Mr. Baldwin had a forty minutes' audience with the King at Buckingham Palace. This visit was in response to the Royal summons. The Prime Minister has not resigned and hitherto there is no question of his doing so. —Reuter.

CABINET MEETING.

BALDWIN TO CARRY ON AT HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Cabinet met at noon. The only absentees were Lord Robert Cecil, Salisbury and Novar. The meeting considered the political situation, and broke up at half past one. The Official announcement will be made in the evening, but it is understood Mr. Baldwin will carry on at the head of the Government having received assurances of support from all his Ministerial colleagues and members of the Party generally.—Reuter.

FURTHER ELECTION RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Inverness has returned Sir Murdoch Macdonald (Liberals) with 10,194 votes. Mr. Kinloch (Labour) got 6,385. No change.

Argyllshire has elected Sir William Sutherland (Liberal) with 9,020 votes. Mr. Macquisten (Conservative) polled 8,160. No change.

English Combined Universities have re-elected Sir Martin Conway (Conservativve) 1,711, and H.A.L. Fisher (Liberal) 1,216. Professor Findlay (Labour) polled 850 votes. No change. —Reuter

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Election in Orkney and Shetland has resulted.

Sir R. T. Hamilton (Liberal) 5,159.

Boothby (Conservative) 1,818.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

MUSSOLINI'S SENSITIVENESS.

WANTS NATION'S APPROVAL OF HIS POLICY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Rome.—The Cabinet has unexpectedly decided to prorogue Parliament which it is believed will be followed by its dissolution. It is explained that Sig. Mussolini considered beneath his dignity to accept the offer of full authority from the Assembly which did not enjoy the confidence of the nation, preferring to prorogue Parliament.—Reuter.

Mussolini is certain to have a majority in the general election which under the new electoral law give the Fascisti two-thirds of seats in the Chamber. Mussolini appears to want his policy endorsed by the nation.—Reuter.

INDIAN MARINE COMMITTEE.

AN ENGLISH SAILOR'S SYMPATHY WITH INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee commenced its sitting in the Customs House, Karachi, this morning. Commander N. Wood Smith, R. I. M., Government Port Officer, Karachi was the first witness examined. He said that he had sympathy with Indian aspirations to form an Indian Mercantile Marine. He had been working as a sailor in various Indian owned companies trading on the coast and considered that work was carried on in an efficient manner and saw no reason if the ships were entirely commanded and officered by Indians with the requisite education and holding necessary certificates, why such efficient working should not continue. He did not favour subsidies or bounties, considering that they are unnecessary for the development of Indian Mercantile Marine. Similarly he did not consider that the reservation of Indian coastal trade for Indian shipping companies was necessary for such development. He would, however, advocate some form of protection by legislation which might take the form, amongst other things, of fixing minimum freight rates to prevent rate wars and also making illegal deferred rebate system. He considered that a sufficient supply of suitable Indian officers could be ultimately obtained but now from the middle classes as in England. He felt that inherited instinct is necessary in those who would successfully follow sea as a calling and hence looked to children of those now engaged in nautical pursuits to be able in one or two generations by suitable education and nautical training to fill the posts. For this purpose a nautical college would not be absolutely necessary; a seasoning trainingship could do all that is necessary, and it would have to be maintained or at least aided by the Government. The assisted nautical education would thus be on the lines of that received by students in other technical lines of life as forests, Medical and engineering etc. He thought that Calcutta with its proximity to coal and iron fields would be suitable for ship building and that Indian labour could be trained to carry on building of ships without requiring undue supervision. He considered that recruitment for the Royal Marine or for an Indian Navy should be from the same classes from which the Indian Army is recruited.

HINDU ENDOWMENTS BILL.

TO BE RECONSIDERED BY MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

The Madras Legislative Council met today, Sir Rajagopalachariar presiding. An important matter that came before the Council related to Madras Hindu Religious Endowments' Bill passed by the previous Council. Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty, a Nationalist member representing Madras city, moved an "humble and dutiful" address to the Governor that the Bill, as passed by the Council, was against the verdict of the general elections and praying His Excellency to withhold his assent to the Bill or remit it to the Council for reconsideration. The president ruled the motion out of order and observed that the President can have no knowledge of the strength of public feeling outside the Council for or against any bill.

The President next read to the Council a message from His Excellency the Governor remitting the bill for reconsideration in respect of certain parts which will be notified later. The bill is expected to come for reconsideration during the present session.

His Excellency the Governor with Mr. Harry Isac, brother of H. E. the Viceroy, was amongst the distinguished visitors this morning to the Council.

It is understood that the first meeting of the newly constituted United Provinces Legislative Council will be held on 7th January when members will be sworn in.—A. P.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH.

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHAR'S MESSAGE.

"UNITE IN THE BOND OF SERVICE."

(From our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 10.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar who was to have presided over the Convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith held to-day at Ahmedabad has been detained at Trichinopoly and could not attend. He has had an acute nasal trouble resulting from influenza for which Dr. Rajam has performed a successful operation.

Sjt. Rajagopalachar has sent the following message to the Convocation:—

"My humble congratulations to the professors and scholars for the work so far done in discharge of the sacred duty undertaken and prayers for strength and faith for further effort.

To sons and daughters of freedom on whom degrees will be conferred in this Convocation. "Do not lose yourselves in the endless pursuit of wealth or worldly position. Remember that you are the reserve army of the resolution that gave birth to the Vidyapith. If in Freedom's battle, those that are now at the front are balled, your duty is to march forward and carry it on to victory. If the goal is reached, even then remember that you must be ever on duty to guard that Freedom from being sullied by oppression or hatred. Your conduct in life should ever bear the golden stamp of *Ahimsa*, the culture for which the Vidyapith stands. In your constant and fearless allegiance to Truth, in your gentleness of thought, word and deed, the gospel of our great *gulapati* should find fulfilment and renewed life, so that the nation may draw continuously therefrom as from a reservoir. Let the knowledge that you have acquired not fill you with pride that divides. Let it fill you with pity and unite you in the bond of service to the people. This is the double vow you take at this Convocation."

THE CONVOCATION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

The second convocation of the Gujerat Vidyapith (National University) was performed this morning by Mrs. Gandhi in the absence of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar who could not be present owing to illness. He, however, sent a message exhorting the students on whom degrees were conferred not to lose themselves in the endless pursuit of wealth or worldly position. Their conduct in life should ever bear the stamp of non-violence and culture for which the University stood. In their constant and fearless allegiance to truth and in their gentleness of thought word and deed, the Gospel of their great Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi, should find fulfilment and renewed life so that the nation might draw continuously therefrom as from a reservoir.

After the degrees were conferred on various graduates Mrs. Gandhi asked them to lead a higher life according to ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

IMMEDIATE NEED OF RS. 25 LAKHS.

Mr. Gidwani, Vice-Chancellor, said that he must leave the University. They began with the idea of breaking contact with the Government, but after the suspension of Civil Disobedience they devoted themselves to the constructive activity. They imparted instruction except in the School of Politics which was staffed by non-Gujaratis, through the medium of Gujarati. They must now devote themselves not only to compiling text-books and works of reference in Gujarati but to the development of cultural literature in Gujarati. Their immediate need was for 25 lakhs of Rupees which Mr. Gidwani hoped would be forthcoming.

An Allahabad message says at the University Sports on Monday Mr. Mohan Singh, a B. Sc. student, who was leading in the mile race suddenly dropped down dead in the last round. Death was due to heart-failure.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of Crude Oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of November 1923 amounted to 58639 barrels.—A. P.

A Calcutta, message says the total Indian sea and land customs revenue in November amounted to 404 lakhs compared with 395 lakhs in November 1923. The revenue realised from April to November was 2661 lakhs, compared with 2772 in the corresponding period of the last year.—A. P.

(Continued from column 3.)

Setalvad on behalf of the plaintiff made an application for an issue of a commission to examine. Sir James Roberts, who was at present in England, as Eric had repeated to Sir James the statements which the defendant had made about the plaintiff. Mr. Taraporewalla on behalf of the defendant objected to this.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides disallowed the application on the ground that it was made at a very late stage and that the plaintiff had made no serious attempt to get this evidence before Sir James left India in April last.

Considerable evidence in this case has been taken on commission. This was being read when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. Motilal Setelvad with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taraporewalla with Mr. Coltman appeared for the defendant.

Messrs. Dastur and Co. acted for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Little and Co., acted for the defendant.

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

In the above case on Tuesday after the depositions taken on commission were read and the case proceeded with at some length, Mr. Taraporewalla, counsel for the defendant stated on behalf of his client that the defendant did not in fact impute any professional incompetence or want to skill in respect of the plaintoff and that he did not in fact use any words about the plaintiff from which any such inference about the plaintiff could be drawn, and that, if such an inference was drawn, it was wrong. On this Mr. Setalvad, counsel for the plaintiff agreed to withdraw the letter written by the plaintiff about the defendant to the Medical Council. Thereupon with the consent of both the parties, the suit was dismissed and no order was made about the costs of the parties.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TRIAL OF COL. COLLINS.

STATEMENT RE POHOOMULL BROS. NECKLACE.

"A BONA FIDE INTERMEDIARY".

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury).

Emperor vs. Charles Glen Collins—Accused.

The trial of the accused on a charge of cheating Messrs. Pohoomal Brothers by making, as alleged, several false representations which induced them to deliver to one Mrs. Muntz a pearl necklace of the value of £5,000 was proceeded with on Tuesday.

The facts for the prosecution have already appeared in these columns. After the case for the Crown was closed the accused made a lengthy statement during the course of which he described in detail his military and naval careers, his business transactions in America and Japan and finally tried to show that he had not the slightest intention to cheat Pohoomull Bros. with whom he had a purely bona-fide transaction.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Dealing with his parentage and family relations, Col. Collins said that he was a Scotchman born in Glasgow in 1880, and was the grandson of the late Sir William Collins who was the Chairman of Messrs William Collins Sons and Co. who then were and still are the largest manufacturers of stationery in the United Kingdom.

Referring to his varied business experiences Col. Collins said that after a private and public school education, he passed into Sandhurst in 1897 and was gazetted as second Lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders in 1898. After serving over six years in that regiment which period included one year of service in Egypt and nearly 3 years of active service in South Africa, he resigned his Commission in August 1904, and had from that time until August 1914 when the war broke out been doing various dealings in business. After one year's apprenticeship in business, he became secretary and treasurer of William Smith and Co. Inc. of Boston, a firm of general contractors, and during the 3 years he spent in it, he was successful in making a considerable sum of money. From 1909 to 1912, he was the President of the Middlebury Vermont Marble Co. Inc. a consolidation owing several marble quarries and plants in Vermont, in which business he had not made money through lack of capital. From 1909 to 1914, he was established as a dealer in investment securities with banking offices in Boston and New York city. In this business he was very fortunate, as he had succeeded in selling several issues of American and Cuban debentures in Europe at a very profitable price. In 1913 he became President of the Longdale Coal and Iron Co. which owned large iron ore mines in Virginia and manufactured pig iron on a large scale.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CAREERS.

When the war broke out in 1914, Col. Collins thought it his duty to join active service. He, therefore, placed his business in the hands of his associates, leaving behind an ample power of attorney with his lawyers, Messrs. Bartlet, Pee and Clagget of Baltimore, and sailed for England to join the Army. When he reported at the war office in London, he was kept for a month as a staff officer, working over the new recruiting problems. In October 1914, he joined the Admiralty as 2nd in command of the Hood Battalion of the Royal Naval Division. After active services in the Antwerp expedition, he was given the command of the Howe Battalion which he held until he was invalided from France in April 1916 to the Naval hospital at Davenport. Being desirous of getting back to the Army again, he resigned his naval post. But on medical advice, he proceeded to Norway for the benefit of health, accompanied by Mrs. Muntz and her friend Mrs. Olson, both of whom were English ladies of high position, and his life-long and intimate friends. During their 2 months' stay in Norway, they were the guests of Mrs. Olson whose husband was the only son of the largest Norwegian shipowner, Mr. Fred Olson. Norway was at that time literally crazy over speculation in shipping shares. The Olson family in July 1916 put out an issue of one of their steamer lines, and Mrs. Olson and Col. Collins bought jointly on margin 100 shares of this Company's new issue before they were "put out" on the Bourse. The rise of the shares was meteoric and within six weeks their selling price rose to six times their par value. Col. Collins and Mrs. Olson sold away all their shares and gained about £41,000 profit.

VISIT TO THE FAR EAST.

At the end of August 1916, Col. Collins was ordered to report for duty to Petrograd. As Mrs. Olson's husband was going on a business trip to America, she accompanied Col. Collins and Mrs. Muntz to Petrograd. There Col. Collins was told that he was to carry important papers in cyphers to the British Embassies in Peking and Tokio. They first went to Peking where Col. Collins safely delivered the papers, and then to Tokio in Japan. In China, they spent over £1500 in buying sables, porcelain and lacquer; and in Japan they spent over £2000 alone in buying old Japanese prints.

In Japan Col. Collins learnt that his brother, Sir Godfrey Collins M. P. had been ordered by the Prime Minister M. P. had been order by the Prime Minister to proceed to Basrah via Bombay to report generally upon the supply situation in Mesopotamia. Col. Collins, therefore, decided to leave for Bombay to see him. In the meantime, his old Boston friend and business associate Mr. William H. Smith, who was the manager of the Standard Oil Co.'s branch in Shanghai, came over to Japan to see him. Mr. Smith had been negotiating with the largest oil firm in Shanghai Messrs. George MacBain and Co., in connection with the purchase of certain Texas oil producing lands owned by the American Petroleum Co. Mr. Smith proposed to resign his position with the Standard Oil Co. and go to America to obtain an option on the above properties, and then to return to Shanghai and sell the option to the George MacBain Co. He asked Col. Collins to join in the transaction. After some discussion, Col. Collins decided to go into the deal, and a contract was accordingly signed at Yokohama. Mr. Smith at once proceeded to Texas and inspected the oil fields. He then went to Chicago where Mr. Charles Smith the Manager of the American Petroleum Corporation signed two options in his favour. Mr. Smith cabled to Col. Collins intimating to him that the business was successful and that profits would exceed expectations.

Explaining the financial prospects of their transaction, Col. Collins said that if Mr. Smith had succeeded to induce the MacBain and Co. to buy even half the stock of the American Petroleum Corporation for £ 500,000, their profits would have been £ 20,000 in cash and £90,000 worth of shares (at par value). Mr. Smith in another cable stated that their profits would exceed £ 60,000 by which he meant that he would easily be able to sell the £90,000 shares for half their par value, and thereby obtain £45,000 more cash in addition to the £20,000.

THE POHOOMULL BROS. CASE.

Col Collins then came down to Bombay accompanied by the two ladies. Here he met his brother Sir Godfrey Collins who was staying at the Government House. Sir Godfrey often used to visit Col. Collins for meals and entertainments.

The accused then described, in detail, the transactions they had with Messrs. Pohoomull Bros. He said that he first met Mr. Seijram, a partner of the firm, at Cairo where he used to visit their branch for purchases. In Bombay, Col. Collins visited their shop at Apollo Bunder several times accompanied by Mrs. Muntz. On their further visit on 8th January, Mrs. Muntz asked to be shown some pearls. Mr. Seijram subsequently brought a necklace to their bungalow and Mrs. Muntz desired some of the pearls in the necklace to be replaced by better ones. On January 30th, he brought the necklace as altered and the price was fixed at £5,000. Col. Collins then offered to give them a draft on his London agents payable in April. As the firm hesitated to accept it, Mrs. Muntz offered the guarantee mentioned in Messrs. Little and Co.'s letter to her dated 12th July 1917, and Col. Collins also emphasised the oil deal from which he expected to receive large sums early in April from Shanghai. Col. Collins had often talked about this deal to Mr. Seijram showing him the papers he had received from America about it. Mr. Seijram had told him that he had retired from business, though still a partner, and that the necklace belonged to him personally and not to the firm.

On account of their unwillingness to accept the draft, there was no sale nor delivery of the necklace. They had an interview with Mr. Brent, the Manager of the International Banking Corporation who told them that no jewellery draft could be discounted under Government orders which only permitted the banks to negotiate drafts when the goods to be purchased were to be utilized for war purposes. Mr. Brent had the impression that he was offered a demand draft. Accused told them that it was inconvenient for him to raise such large sums till April and explained that Mrs. Muntz who was, in a way, purchasing the necklace for herself was willing to guarantee the payment. The matter was, therefore, left at that. Messrs. Pohoomull Bros. retained with them the necklace as also the draft. Col. Collins then returned to his residence and explained the situation to Mrs. Muntz. She said that she would cable to Sir Charles Russel, her solicitors, to sell off some of her valuable securities which he held on her behalf but that she was afraid her father, who had given the securities to her as a present, would not like the idea. She was, however, so very anxious to get the necklace that she did send a cable to Sir Charles Russel.

"MRS. MUNTZ BOUGHT THE NECKLACE."

In the meanwhile, on February 7th, she went alone to Messrs. Pohoomull Bros. while accused was playing polo on the polo ground, and returned pleased with herself and wearing the necklace.

A few days later Mr. Seijram came and asked for some money to meet his drafts. Col. Collins gave him a cheque for Rs. 15,000 on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons which was honoured.

About February 13th they all went upcountry to Kapurthala where they stayed as the guests of the Maharajah for 5 days. They returned on February 21st. They booked their passage for Shanghai via Colombo on 27th February. On 23rd February, Mr. Seijram came and informed him that no money had been paid in London and asked for a demand draft on Courtice and Co. which could be cold at once. He therefore offered him a demand draft on William Collins and Sons, if he undertook not to present it till 15th April, to which Mr. Seijram consented. On 27th February they sailed for Colombo.

The Advocate General addressed the Jury on behalf of the Crown. Mr. B. J. Desai was addressing the jury when the Court rose for the day.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Binning appeared for the Crown.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Carol, Solicitors appeared for the defence.

PHYSICIANS AT LAW.

RS. 50,000 CLAIM FOR ALLEGED LIBEL

(Before His Lordship Sir Lallubhai Shah J.)

Dr. Navarra ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Lieut.-Col. Gidney ..... Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff who is an M. D. of the University of Pennsylvania in U. S. A. and who is a registered medical practitioner in Bombay against the defendant who also was, till recently, a medical practitioner in Bombay and who is a retired I.M.S. officer, to recover a sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages for certain alleged defamatory words used by the defendant about the plaintiff.

The facts of the case as stated by the parties are shortly as follows:—

On 8th January 1920 the plaintiff was called in as a doctor by Mr. P. C. Dutt, a barrister-at-law, who was then staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to attend on his son named Eric Dutt. The plaintiff diagonised the case as one of catarrhal jaundice and treated him accordingly. He administered to the patient intra-venous injections of Emetyne and he also kept him on a diet which was specially prepared under his instructions. On 17th January 1920 while Eric Dutt was under the treatment of the plaintiff, Mrs. Dutt called in the defendant—as a friend, and not in his professional capacity—to see Eric. The defendant came in and saw Eric and told the patient and the parents of the patient in the presence of one Mr. Fates that Eric was suffering from a very much enlarged liver, that his condition was critical, that the treatment which the plaintiff was then administering was all wrong, that the administration of Emetyne intravenously was very dangerous, and that, perhaps, the patient might drop down dead any moment and that the diet ordered by the plaintiff was quite wrong. The defendant, further stated to those people that the plaintiff was only a genito-urinary specialist and that he was not a physician. The plaintiff said that by using these words about him, the defendant, charged the plaintiff with want of professional skill, ignorance and negligence in the performance of his professional duties and that the defendant suggested that the plaintiff was not a physician and that he was not competent to treat the case of the said Eric Dutt.

The plaintiff further alleged that, subsequent to this, the defendant got Dr. Patel to see Eric even though Dr. Patel refused to comply on the ground that the patient was under the plaintiffs treatment. Dr. Patel also disagreed with the defendant's diagnosis of the case. The plaintiff then called in Sir James Roberts, Physician in-ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy, who agreed with the plaintiff in his treatment of the case. In fact, the said Eric recovered in a very short time under the plaintiff's treatment.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff claimed judgment for Rs 50,000 for damages sustained by him owing to the wrongful conduct of the defendant.

The defendant in the course of his written statement denied that he was called in by Mrs. Dutt only in a friendly way and not professionally. He said that Mrs. Dutt called on him and told him about the serious condition of her son and desired the Colonel to see Eric. She also told him that though the plaintiff was attending to Eric, the plaintiff had told her that he would have no objection to the defendant seeing Eric. He, thereupon, saw Eric in a professional capacity and Eric gave the defendant to understand that the plaintiff was no longer his doctor. The defendant further denied that he charged the plaintiff with incompetence or want of professional skill. He denied having said that the plaintiff was not a physician. He further pleaded that the said statements even, if they were made, were made on a privileged occasion and in the discharge of his duties as a medical man and that they were made bona fide as he had an interest and duty in making the same.

Under the circumstances the defendant submitted that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed with costs.

At the hearing of this suit, Mr. Motilal

(Continued in column 6.)

STEEL INDUSTRY.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST PROTECTION.

At to-day's Tariff Board Enquiry, Mr. J. W. A. Bell of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company gave evidence on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their written statement. The Chamber first considered the four conditions precedent to the granting of protection. They were of opinion that the Steel Industry satisfied the first condition to some extent, namely the Steel industry possessed natural advantages such as supply of raw material cheap power, sufficient labour and a large home market. The Chamber was of opinion that protection would make coal dearer. The Chamber did not accept the second condition that the Steel Industry was doomed to extinction in the absence of protection. As to the third condition that the Steel Industry would be able eventually to face world competition without protection, the Chamber thought it was not easy to deal with this condition. As to the last condition the Chamber agreed that steel making was very desirable for the purpose of national defence. The Chamber says India should be made as quickly as possible more self-supporting than she is now in respect of manufactured goods essential for the purposes of defence but they are unable to see how the end in view will be attained by the levy of protective duty on steel. They recognise that it being a basic industry, the result of protection would be to increase the cost of the raw material used by other industries. For this reason, the Chamber takes up a strong attitude against a protective duty on steel. The Fiscal Commission suggested that the best way of helping a basic industry would probably be by means of a state bounty rather than by a duty committee. The Chamber do not feel that they can express a definite opinion as to the fiscal wisdom of aiding industries by direct state subsidies but they cannot conceive how in the existing financial situation it would be practicable to give effect to such a proposal. Financial stringency recently drove the Government of India to the extreme step of certifying an increase in the salt tax to enable them to balance their budget and it could not be seriously suggested that a Government, reduced to such financial straits, should be asked to consider the possibility of undertaking the heavy burden of subsidising a particular industry at the expense of the general taxpayer.

DIFFICULTIES OF LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT.

One of the great advantages which, it is claimed, will follow protection of steel is that not only will the existing steel industry benefit but that new steel manufacturing companies will be established and a very much larger industry developed under the protection of the tariff wall. This may or may not be so but the Committee of the Chamber regard it as problematical. It is obvious that any large scale development will take years, nor will it be commenced until the success or otherwise of the protective tariff can be gauged. Moreover the provision of the finance required is not likely to be an easy matter. Enormous capital will be necessary to develop the Indian Steel Industry to such an extent as to enable it to supply the needs of the country and it is doubtful, the Committee of the Chamber think, if this capital can be raised in India. If not, Indian Steel Industry will have to look to Great Britain and to foreign countries for capital but it may be assumed that these countries will be feeling the effects of protective tariff and they may not be willing to provide money for further extension of Indian Steel Industry but even if this difficulty be successfully overcome, there will still remain the question of cost of tariff to the community at large. The committee of the Chamber cannot therefore consider it to be likeiv that when once protective duties are imposed, internal prices will fall and if they do not fall their maintenance will mean that very considerable sacrifices will have to be made by India for they will bear very hardly on practically every industry and trade throughout the country. An increase in the cost of steel, raw and fabricated, would consequently enhance depreciation. It could not possibly therefore tend in the direction of cheap coal. It must mean dearer coal and it would not be consequently one of the measures which the Fiscal Commission would advocate. Then again, the development of the coal mining industry will be retarded, for the capital cost of opening out new collieries will be of necessity increased if the price of steel is enhanced.

RAILWAY POSITION.

It is impossible to deel with coal without also considering the question of transport. The railway position in India is anything but satisfactory and to add to existing difficulties will be to undertake a grave responsibility. It is argued, however, that although the railways may have to face severe losses when the protective duties are introduced these can be made good from the additional customs receipts. Here again, however, the argument is defective for if the tariff is to have the effect that it is designed to have, it will develop the manufacture of steel in this country and to a corresponding extent reduce the quantity of steel imported. The amount raised from the higher duties will no doubt be greater at first than it is now but it will not tend to grow. On the contrary it will have a tendency to shrink and if the tariff becomes really successful, it will largely, if not entirely, disappear. The railway losses will then have to be borne by the railway themselves and not only will the cost of working be higher than at present but the cost of railway development, will be enormously increased. Permanent way bridges, stations, every description of railway work in which steel forms an element will be much more costly and the increase will not be restricted to railways. Road development will be curtailed as bridge work and tools, etc., will be increased in price and the already impoverished district boards instead of expanding their road-making and repairing operations will of necessity restrict them.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

If the levy of protective duties on steel is successful and the importation of foreign steel is largely restricted, it is not unreasonable to apprehend a disturbance in the balance of trade. The total value of Indian import trade for the year 1921-22 was about 266 crores of rupees and of this total nearly Rs. 81 crores was represented by iron and steel machinery, railway plant and hardware. Admittedly agriculture provides the means whereby India pays for her imports and if imports are restricted by protection the value of this medium of payment will of necessity decline. A reduction of imports means an increase in the balance of trade in India's favour and a consequent rise in the sterling value of the rupee and if Indian products are to compete in the world's markets in stretching the Indian agriculturists will receive fewer rupees for his pounds worth of goods. But the cost of his agricultural implements and of the galvanised sheets that are used throughout agricultural India for building purposes will be simultaneously enhanced. He will be therefore adversely affected in both directions and furthermore, he will suffer from the restricted transport development. The cost of getting his produce to market will be increased and his chances of benefitting from irrigation development will be lessened. Even under the present conditions, the agriculturists as a class are poor. They have very little in the way of margin, after paying for their food and clothing and if they are to be penalised by a protective tariff on steel the resulting distress among them will be great.

GENERAL ENGINEERING.

All classes of general engineering would suffer and repairs to ocean going steamers, which is a large industry in Bombay and Calcutta, would be prejudiced. Higher prices would have to be charged to cover the duty and the steamers would reduce to a minimum their repairs in Indian ports. Jute mills, cotton mills, tea factories, shelloc works and sugar works would all be affected by reason of the increased cost of renewals and repairs. The great ports of India must also be considered. They are a necessity for the trade of the country and if trade is developed they must develop with it. Steel forms a considerable item in all their various works and if it is enhanced in price they will be forced to make the trade passing through the port pay the difference. It would be possible to prolong the list of trades and industries which would be adversely affected by a tariff on steel.

PROTECTION UNDESIRABLE.

It would also be possible to show in detail what the results to each industry would be, but this the Committee feel to be unnecessary so far as they are concerned, as they understand that the principal industries—jute, coal tea etc.—have already placed or intend to place a statement of their views before the Board. Similarly the Committee content themselves with the above brief reference to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, for they are informed that the Commissioners have already presented a statement. "In this connection I am to say that the Committee of the Chamber after giving the fullest consideration to the question of whether protection should be extended to steel, reply without hesitation in the negative. The steel industry is not in their opinion an industry which in view of the conditions prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission should be protected."

ORAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bell, in the course of his evidence said that in view of the natural advantages possessed by the steel industry in India it was the opinion of the Chamber that it was not necessary to give it protection as by doing so the economic effects upon other industries would be adverse.

President: Supposing that the Tata and Co. which are making steel in India to-day were obliged to cease the manufacture of steel, what do you think are the prospects of any other firm coming forward within the next 10 or 15 years?

Mr. Bell: I think there is no reason to suppose that they would not continue. Mr. Bell said that it was not proved that the industry could not be successful because a particular experiment had not been successful.

President: Is it the Chamber's view that protection will not help to accelerate the manufacture of steel in India?

Mr. Bell: They do not agree that protection will facilitate the industry. Without protection it would be stronger.

President: Is it the view of the Chamber that bounties cost too much and protective duties are not beneficial and so the Government would do nothing at all?

Mr. Bell: I think their view is that the position has not yet arisen at which the Government should do anything. It has not been shown to the Government that steel industry cannot be carried on without protection and that the question of helping with a protective tariff or bounty does not rise at all.

President: Are the Chamber entitled to express that opinion without considering the evidence that has been given?

Mr. Bell: It is rather the other way. The Chamber are not satisfied from the evidence that had been given that it cannot be carried on in any other way. That is the general impression of the Chamber.

President: Do you think that the general impressions of the Chamber are of any value to the Board unless they are supported by the evidence before us? What did the Chamber mean when they said that protection for steel would affect other industries?

Mr. Bell: They meant the effect on engineering industries chiefly.

Mr. Ginwala: The evidence before us so far shows that most of the witnesses who have claimed to have studied this question come to the conclusion that they were in favour of steel industry being protected if the industry at present cannot exist against foreign competition and if we are satisfied as a Board that is so, what will be the position of the Chamber?

Mr. Bell: We simply differ from them (laughter) before you rectify the position by imposing a tariff. You will have to find out the reason why you base your arguments like that.

Mr. Ginwala: The Chamber was asked to send its observations on the evidence given by the Tata Company and if the Chamber did not do so it is fair to say for the Chamber that it is not satisfied.

Mr. Bell: If it is a personal matter the Chamber cannot ask for an enquiry into the condition of Tata's works. The Government must do it.

President: May I take it that the Chamber will have the same delicacy in making any criticisms on the report of the Tariff Board? (Laughter).

Mr. Ginwala: The Chamber's position comes to this, no industry in this country ought to be started unless it can stand on its own legs.

Mr. Bell: The Chamber's contention is that the steel industry can stand on its own legs.

Mr. Ginwala: Is it your considered opinion that even if the steel industry goes under, capital would come in and the industry revived?

Mr. Bell: Yes. The capital is bound to come in and the industry would be revived.

Mr. Ginwala: Talking of competition in steel industry do you think that there is no room for two or three firms in steel industry considering the present total demand of India?

Mr. Bell: You are not taking into consideration of export. If you have combination under free trade you will have to compete with the foreign trader.

Professor Kale: In your statement you say India should be made as quickly as possible self-supporting etc. How will you make it self-supporting?

Mr. Bell: By natural development of industries.

Professor Kale: The view of your Chamber is that it is not necessary to protect steel industry. Do you think that it should be left to itself?

Mr. Bell: That is so.

Professor Kale: Are you in favour of the low rate of exchange?

Mr. Bell: It depends upon circumstances.

Professor Kale: Is the exchange a primary consideration in large economic concerns?

Mr. Bell: It is not a primary consideration.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Before the Tariff Board to-day, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce submitted a statement strongly opposing increase of duty on imported steel to 33 1/3 per cent., considering the burden it would impose on all industries using steel. They pointed out that the Fiscal Commission opposed the protection of coal because it considered abundant and cheap supply was the foundation of future industrial progress of India and the Chamber submitted that an increase in duty on steel could not tend towards cheaper coal. It must mean dearer coal and the development of coal-mining industry would be retarded owing to the capital cost of opening out new collieries if the price of steel was enhanced. The Chamber also considered that the cost of working railways would be increased as also the cost of railway development, while road development also would be curtailed.

(Continued from column 6.)

principles of loyalty, of truth, of help to others, of development of individual character and capacity and of Association in brotherhood for a single good purpose are the foundations of the Scout movement. Fidelity to these principles stimulates and inspires the noblest form of self expression in a country or a nation. Reverence for these ideals makes small nations great and great nations more united and respected.

After reply to the address the Viceroy decorated one of their number with the order of merit medal. The Scouts were then formed into separate groups, and gave a display of their skill in drill and acrobatic feats. His Excellency inspected them. Lady Reading arrived on the grounds later and witnessed the display. Mr. Howard Cakley, Provincial Commissioner, was in charge of the Scouts.

The Viceroy and party are leaving tonight for Calcutta.

VICEROY IN MADRAS.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE'S ADDRESS.

LORD READING'S NON-COMMITAL REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

This forenoon His Excellency the Viceroy after interviews to the Rajahs and Zemindars received an address from the National Home Rule League at the Government House. The address which was read by Dr. Annie Besant, in the course said "We are conscious that times are troublous and we feel that we cannot look for real peace and good-will until India's status is that of a Dominion and until she possesses that Swaraj of which in His Majesty the King Emperor's gracious message to the Indian Legislature of 1921—he said that it was begining. The National Home Rule League exists to reach that glorious state which will be the entrance of India as a free nation into the Commonwealth of free nations, which renders allegiance to the Crown of George V and we trust of his successors. After recalling the great steps taken towards constitutional liberty such as the repeal of the Press Act of 1920 etc., the address concludes "We also desire to acknowledge with gratitude as Muslims have already done, His Excellency's successful services in restoring independence to Turkey and your championing of India's cause in the Crown Colony of Kenya, unsuccessfully at the time when the address was written, but now on the high road to success. We pray Your Excellency to continue that championship as indeed Your Excellency has promised to do, if we may say so without importinence. We feel how difficult is His Excellency's position between angry India and an autocratic Secretary of State, but we venture to ask you to be patient with us and steadfast in your protest against the injustice to the nation you rule. It is because we believe that Your Excellency loves India and desires to serve her to the utmost limit of His Excellency's power, that we offer you our tribute of respect."

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy replying, said:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your kind address of welcome. Let me express my appreciation of the cordial and loyal terms in which your greetings are couched. I observe that you have alluded to the desire of India to advance towards a higher political status. In pursuing the aim of Responsible Government in India, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India invite and must rely on that powerful body of enlightened and progressive Indian opinion, which sees in the constitutional method of advance, both the only practicable and also the most expeditious means of attainment of that goal. I have noted with satisfaction that substantial progress has been made already on these lines as your League points out, practical proof has been given of the earnest desire of the Government of India to seek and apply remedies where grievances exist and to create an atmosphere where constitutional activities can grow and fructify. I have been gratified to mark that the Legislatures in India on their part have not been slow to avail themselves of the new powers with which they are invested with the results clearly manifested, not only in legislation but also in the policy and administration.

Referring to Secretary of State, the Viceroy said:—I do not understand your description of his position as autocratic, for he is a Minister of His Majesty's Government, responsible to the British Parliament. As regards Lord Peel, I wish to express my obligations to him for his unremitting efforts thoroughly to understand and weigh Indian opinion in all questions and for his unvarying desire to further the best interests of India in every way. The many occasions on which India has had cause for gratitude to Lord Peel are perhaps better known to me than to the public at large, in particular. I draw attention to the great goodwill and sympathy to India manifested by Lord Peel in his address to the Imperial Conference. His advocacy contributed most notably to the creation of the favourable atmosphere during the Kenya discussions and paved the way for the cordial reception of the observations of the Indian delegates. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. India is deeply indebted to the two latter for their convincing presentation of her case in the Conference and in addition to his powerful exposition of India's claims in the formal discussions, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru deserves the highest commendation for his patient and untiring efforts in the informal interviews and conversation with the representatives of the Dominions and Colonies on India's behalf. With your League I rejoice in the attainment of peace in the Near East and join in the hope expressed by His Majesty in his prorogation speech that the treaty will herald as era of political and commercial prosperity for Turkey and the countries, which are renewing friendly relations with her.

VICEROY ON SCOUT MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, December 11.

H. E. the Viceroy witnessed a grand scouts' rally and display this morning on the Government House grounds. Boyscouts and cubs from all over Madras Presidency were represented and a contingent from Mysore also participated in the demonstration. His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address presented by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Boyscouts Association said:—

"You have the right conception of the spirit which should animate Scout work. The

(Continued in column 5.)

OUTLAWS OF BORSAD TALUKA.

NON-PAYMENT OF PUNITIVE TAX DECIDED.

COMPLETE DISSOCIATION FROM COUNCIL ENDORSED.

Bhai Manilal Kothari wires from Ahmedabad under date December 6th:—

I sent you on the 3rd instant a detailed report of the Borsad Taluka Conference held under the presidentship of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. To-day I am informed that the message, being considered objectionable under the orders of the Secretary to the Bombay Government, has been stopped by the Bombay Telegraph Office. Sjt. Patel's speech is fully reported in to-day's "Young India."

The following report is taken from "Young India":—

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S ADDRESS.

We have to consider first which is to be our saviour, the Congress or the Councils; which shall we fix our attention on with hopeful interest, the Congress or the Councils? I may tell you that you need not depend on the handful of educated men who claim to represent you, and to deliver you from the bondage of another handful that governs three hundred million people as so many sheep. A band of such educated people used to play chess with the bureaucracy on a board arranged by the latter according to its own will. You have removed that band and placed another instead. But they have gone in not professing to gain anything from, but to destroy, the Councils. The Congress does not believe that they can do it, but has allowed such of them to go in as insisted. We are not concerned with whether they break them or not. Let us be sure that the Councils cannot help us. You cannot ride two horses at a time. Let us decide before going to the field of battle which we shall ride. Do not hope to get the impost removed through the Council. The Council will sit two months hence. If you tell the Government that you do not want to pay the fine, you will get into direct touch with them. That direct touch is the horse you will ride and not the horse of the Council.

MAHATMAJI'S WAY.

Mahatmaji showed us the right way—viz. Non-co-operation. You know that we ourselves are responsible for this impost of Rs. 240,000, the Policemen are our men, the men who have reported to Government that you have harboured dacoits and outlaws are our men, even the present Collector is our man, and the men who will come to realise the fine will also be our men. These men cannot non-co-operate for sheer selfishness. Let us then non-co-operate. You can easily do so, you can easily spin your own yarn and weave your own cloth, produce your own food, and refuse to provide Government the wherewithal to pay its Collectors and Commissioners. Immediately you have done so, these people will have ceased to tyrannise over us, our famines will cease, and the dacoities also will cease.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Immediately after the Delhi Congress the Provincial Committee came to know of the Government action in this matter, and deputed Mohanlal Pandya and Ravishankar to investigate it, and to report as to who were the outlaws, why they have turned outlaws, what sort of crime they commit, who are their victims, how the police tackles the situation, whether the people like the punitive police, whether they are prepared to pay the impost. They went about from village to village and have submitted their report. It seems from their report that an outlaw named Babar made his appearence in Golel in 1917. He indulged in petty crimes in the beginning. When the Government fails to detect crime or imposes on a wrongdoer punishment out of proportion to his crime the man turns into a brute. Babar has been at large all these years, and has committed numerous crimes. Instead of arresting him, the police sent panicky reports against the people and have tried to make out that they are guilty of complicity in his crimes. On these reports Government imposed punitive polices on two villages, Khadana and Jogan two years ago, and ordered the cost to be realised from a poll tax on Patanwadias and Dharalas, the communities alleged to be guilty of complicity. But you know how entirely useless was the police. In Jogan itself Babar murdered a man named Shibhai in broad daylight. The police could have caught him there and then, but they rested content with alleging that people do not give information against the outlaw. In Golel the outlaw assaulted the punitive police. The people saw the District Magistrate and said they could not pay the fine. The Mamlatdar also reported that it was impossible to realise fine from people who, not being contumacious, were too poor to pay it. This he said in his letter P.O.L. 245 dated Borsad 16th February in which he protests against the imposition of any further burden. "No villager," he said, "seems willing for the continuance of the additional police in the villages". The District Superintendent of Police disagreed with this Mamlatdar—the man on the spot—and insisted that the impost should be continued. His reasons were that Babar and his gang were still at large, that though Babar killed Shibhai in broad day-light no evidence was forthcoming! What are the policemen in the village doing? How are the people to furnish evidence, if the police are impotent to do so? The third reason is that Khadana Patanwadias never give information about outlaws, that they on the contrary shelter them and give them food and drink, and so on. One of the reasons is that some of the Khadana Patanwadias would join Babar's gang were it not for the check imposed by the special police. The funniest part of the affair is that the Collector disagreed, in turn, with this Superintendent of Police, and he reported entirely differently to the Commissioner. His letter too is in my possession. He was against the continuation of the additional police in either of the villages because "the additional police are useless to prevent" Babar's being sheltered in the villages, but he felt that there was a general increase of crime in the whole of the Taluka, and "every village is directly or indirectly more or less responsible for the general breakdown of order," and so he suggested that some additional force may be imposed on the whole Taluka as may be proposed by him after consultation with the D. S. P. It seems that consultation is at the back of the impost. I may also add that the Collector admitted that the people do not give information or shelter the miscreants "from fear or from selfish desire to save themselves immediate trouble." The Commissioner disagreed with the Collector and the Mamlatdar; he felt that the Superintendent had given solid reasons for the continuance of the police in the two villages for another year and issued orders accordingly. That was in June. How all of a sudden in October Government resolved to impose the police on the whole Taluka passes comprehension. I have not those communications in my possession. But I am sure about my facts. Every one I have met has told me what has happened. There is a Mussalman outlaw abroad named Alia. When Babar could not be got hold of, the police made friends with this new genious, sought to get rid of an outlaw with the help of an outlaw, and provided him with arms and ammunition. Oh the pity and the shame of it! The Government ceased to rule making room for the outlaw. Who is going to punish the Government for having leagued with this outlaw? God alone. Government surely know what a number of murders and dacoities this Alia has committed, having been armed by the Government itself. No doubt its intention was to catch Babar through Alia, but how are the people to know? I hold the Government responsibl for all the misdeeds of that miscreant Alia.

Another thing to be noted is that Alia himself was not an outlaw originally. He had murdered a Borsad Vakil in broad daylight, just a stone's throw from the police station. But the police could not lay hands on his. Surely any one who can thus see through the impotence of Government, and when later he is made fiends of, he would turn an outlaw.

THE GOVERNMENT CASE.

The only reason assigned by Government for punishing a whole people is that they do not provide information or evidence. Let us see how far this is true. Babar has to his credit 22 murders. Not one of them was a rich man. He has not murdered his victims for the mere fun of it. He murdered them as they were the informants. If after 22 such informants were murdered, the Government seriously argues that the people do not give information, shall we ask how many policemen were murdered? An informant was crucified to a tree by Babar. How many would Government have to suffer the fate of this informant? An informant's job is no easy job then. A first class magistrate was waylaid by an outlaw on his way from Wasad to Borsad. The outlaw gave a smack on his face, and wrested his rifle from his hands. The poor fellow had to represent that he was an ordinary clerk and not a magistrate, to escape with his life. A Government with such a magistracy has no title to exist, has surely no title to punis a people.

BANKRUPTCY.

All these things go to show that the Government knows that the people are innocent. But the Government has no money. It still wants to hold its head erect before the native States in the vicinity. Those State have imposed on their villages additional police, to protect them from those very outlaws, but they have not taxed their 'raiyats.' Government must ape those States and impose the police, but money it must find out of the people's pockets. Well, if it wants money, let it beg of us. But why should they cast a slur on our name, why should they asperse our behaviour, treat us as criminals and extort the cost of the police as fine?

THE EXEMPTIONS.

What then should you do? I see that there are some exceptions. Those who can be charged with the utmost complicity in the crimes are exempted—viz. the Government servants. My information is that every petty village officer knows the whereabouts of these outlaws, but is afraid of them. We may note that even the new M.L.C. is not exempt from the fine. What a curious commentary on the Governmen which through our Reception Committee Chairman good enough to be elected to the Council, but not good enough to be exempt from fine!

FIGHT THEN.

Let us then make up our minds. Do not for a moment think that you are fighting for the paltry amount of Rs. 2-7-0. If you do so, the sooner you pay the fine the better. You are fined because of complicity in crime, because you shelter the outlaws, because you are their friends. I ask you to fight only if you are convinced that no power on earth has the right thus to impugn your character. Let us plainly tell the Government that we are honourable men of character, we shall not sign certificates of our bad behaviour with our own hands. We refuse to pay the fine. You might plunder us if you like, like the outlaws, and realise the fine. That is Mahatmaji's way. Fight the fight then like his men—his men do not need a stick or a 'dharia', they need brave backs to receive blows. Do not be tempted into anger, do not be tempted into violence, for the tempter will be there. Now then I as you if you are prepared to fight raise your hands. (*Up went all the hands.*)

One thing more. Complaints have reached me that the punitive police is oppressing you, that they are plundering your fodder, that they have not even hesitated to molest our sisters. A Government servant told Mr. Tyebji yesterday that steps are immediately taken whenever such complaints come; the people should only put in complaints. I ask you not to put in such complaints. The police is imposed to prevent 'zoolum,' and you have to complain against their own 'zoolum'! We shall not resognise this police. Let us have our own Volunteer Corps. I ask you to raise a corps from amongst you. I ask young men to give their names to Durbar Saheb Gopaldas.

I appeal to all such present here, as have ever helped the dacoits in any way, to realise that it is a hateful thing. I ask them to give up that nefarious business. I ask 'Dharalas' amongst you to give up drink. I may warn you that Government thinks of removing you from the District, and penning you up in a criminal settlement. Tha will be a sorry plight indeed. I ask you each and all to reform yourself, and let not a whole people suffer for the misdeeds of a few ruffians.

MACHIAVELIANIS 1.

(Continued from page 6.)

jority for his party and not without some amount of success. It was clear to him that the paucity of attendance of Dasites at the meeting was due to the negligence of his party-whip who failed to properly summon his followers. He at once adopted the Machiavellian policy of having the meeting postponed to the 2nd December following. He raised an unnecessary debate over the accounts and wasted some valuable time of the meeting. There was also some talk of compromise at his instance and a considerable portion of the time of the meeting was lost for nothing. When even these tactics were not sufficient to postpone the meeting to another day and the President expressed his unwillingness to accede to his request, he had the meeting postponed by simply bullying the President. In the meantime the telegraph wires were freely used and on the 2nd December, his followers mustered strong. He forgot all that he said on the 30th November, about bringing forward resolutions, condemning the working committee of the All-India Congress Committee and others. Everything proceeded on a party-line and he won an easy victory.

It is not possible to attain real Swaraj by such diplomatic duplicity or underhand tactics. Triumph of spiritualism cannot be brought about by any mean method, but only by honest convictions and fairplay. However, the truimph of Machiavellism is bound to be ephemeral. There is absolutely no reason for us to be pessimistic. It is true that the problem before us is: to be or not to be. Instead of succumbing to the onslaught of untruth or unreality. We must boldly face the present situation and pursue Truth and Truth only in the path of our progress. It is a good sign of the times that the value of Machiavellism is remarkably dwindling. Its temporary and apparent success is only a symptom of its ultimate failure. Cocanada affords us a fresh ground for a fresh fight. The followers of Truth, who were disheartened and disorganised by the so-called Delhi compromise, should now take heart and rally round the flag of Truth and muster strong at Cocanada for a fresh fight. We are fighting for Truth. Death or victory is our motto. The Nagpur programme with its triple boycott must be fully restored at Cocanada. Any one who is proud of being called a Gandhite must be failing in his duty, if he does not attend the Cocanada Congress and place himself at the service of our sacred motherland. It is the kingdom of God that is in front of us and not the outgoing kingdom of Satan. The dawn is fast advancing, although not yet visible to the naked eye. If you want to see it, put on an occult glass and you will clearly perceive that Dasism is nothing but a casual and momentary mist of the dawn which will disappear in no time. Let us spare nothing for the salvation of humanity and usher in the kingdom of God for it at any cost.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Continued from page 7.)

lowed by the retirement of the Unionist candidate who had been selected to fight the seat, and the inability of the local organisers to find anyone suitable to take his place. It is now notorious that Scottish Unionism is strongly against both the policy of Protection and the tactic of rushing the country into an election. Whatever may happen elsewhere, it is certain that there will be a big Tory landslide in Scotland.

Then there is Lancashire. Lancashire hates the very name of Protection, and even Lord Derby's half-hearted adhesion to the new policy will hardly suffice to persuade the Lancashire Tories, though they regard him as their leader, to accept Protection. And, so strongly do some of the Lancashire Tory members feel this that they have frankly told the Headquarters that they mean to stand as Unionist Free-Traders.

HATRED OF BIRKENHEAD.

More serious still are the dissensions within the Cabinet itself. Mr. Baldwin looked to his Protection policy to bring back within the fold of the party Mr. Chamberlain and the other Unionist members of the Coalition, who were driven out at the time of the Lloyd George collapse. As far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned he counted rightly. The ex-Unionist Leader and the head of the Tariff Reform movement in the country since his father's death announced his adhesion to the truncated policy proposed by the Prime Minister and all seemed well. But when he went to see Mr. Baldwin he told the latter that he should expect to be included in the Cabinet after the election and made it a condition, also, that Lord Birkenhead must also be given high office. Mr. Baldwin, in his simple confiding way, agreed to this and the bond was sealed, signed and settled at a further meeting the same day between the three. The Prime Minister, however, reckoned without his Cabinet. He has colleagues, who, to use a vulgarism, refuse to touch Lord Birkenhead with a bargepole—one cannot blame them—and he is now in the predicament of having given an undertaking to Mr. Chamberlain and the ex-Lord Chancellor and present anti-Christ, which he can only fulfil at the sacrifice of the support of some of the most powerful of his present colleagues.

MR. BALDWIN'S "I".

The fact is, I am convinced, that there is more dissension in the Cabinet over the Protection programme and policy and the Election than most people suspect. Mr. G. E. Buckle, a former Editor of the "Times" and an authority on Constitutional and Parliamentary procedure, draws attention in a letter to the "Times" to-day to a remarkable feature of the phraseology used by the Prime Minister in his announcement of the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Baldwin used the first person singular throughout. Mr. Buckle says *a propos* of this.

Granting that the essential fact of the crisis is his own conviction that, having inherited Mr. Bonar Law's pledge, it is personally incumbent on him to obtain release from it before proceeding further, we can hardly doubt that the decisions taken in consequence of that conviction are those of the Cabinet as a whole, and not merely of the Prime Minister. Yet he never once, in the course of his speech, uses the customary phrases, "his Majesty's Ministers," "the Cabinet", or "we." It is all "I".

Quite apart from the disputed question whether the recommendation of Dissolution is the personal privilege of the Prime Minister, it may, I think, safely be asserted that none of the great Prime Ministers of the past—Peel or Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli or Salisbury, nor, indeed, Lord Rosebery, Lord Balfour, or Mr. Asquith—would have phrased a statement of policy in this fashion. Take the following sentence:—

In my view, it was essential that (the election) should be taken in such time that, if the country decided to release me from the pledge and give me a mandate, I could incorporate in next year's' Budget the measures that I believe to be necessary.

To my mind, saturated by my life's work with Parliamentary phraseology, the "me"s and "I"s have a very unconstitutional ring.

Mr. Baldwin, we know, is a modest and unassuming man, being in this, as in other things, in direct line of succession to Mr. Bonar Law. Are we then to attribute his language to inexperience. Or is it not rather typical of the enormously exaggerated importance acquired during Mr. Lloyd George's War Dictatorship by the office of Prime Minister? Once he was 'primus inter pares'; now, even when he himself is far from courting the limelight, his Cabinet have become rather lieutenants than colleagues.

It looks as if Mr. Buckle takes a more kindly view of Mr. Baldwin and his reason for using the first person than is really justified. Mr. Baldwin may be able to assure a perplexed public that he and his colleagues are united when he comes to answer this letter, as I presume he will. But I am inclined to think that he used the first person, not from inexperience or that he thinks himself the successor of Lloyd George's position of Dictator, but because he could not use the plural "we" on account of the very good reason that some of his colleagues were not prepared to accept responsibility for the course he is pursuing, while on the other hand not desirous of embarassing the party on the eve of an election by resignations.

WHO WILL WIN?

After this week's debate in the Commons on the Labour Party's Vote of Censure the situation in the country will no doubt become clearer, and it will be easier to estimate the chances of the various parties at the poll. But as this is the last letter I can write which will reach India before the results of the elections are known, I propose to be bold enough to give my ideas as to the prospects, as they can be judged at the moment. I cannot help thinking that the Tories stand to lose very heavily. Labour ought to have large gains, especially in Scotland. So also should the reunited Liberals. But a generous estimate in my opinion of the losses that the Tories may suffer is a hundred seats, which might or might not be equally divided between the other two parties. However that might be, the result would be a deadlock, giving none of the three parties a clear majority over the other two, and there would have to be another election, unless two of the parties could agree to a working coalition. In the case of Labour and Liberals there is no chance of such a coalition, and that an arrangement could be patched up between the Tories and the Liberals is almost as unlikely, though it is impossible to foretell what Mr. Lloyd George and his friends would be capable of if it were a question of snatching a little power. I should like to feel that I could prophesy such a vast turn-over of seats to the Labour Party, as to make the prospects of a Labour Government encouraging. But I am afraid that is some way off yet. The country may hate Protection but it is not yet educated to the Capital Levy. But that Labour and the Liberals will make great gains I have no doubt. I do not think the present Government if it gets a majority, can get one large enough to enable it to carry on the Government. In any event, we may look for another election within a few months. Even if the Tories were to get a small working majority, the circumstances of the coming year,—the growth of unemployment, the Budget and the general disappointment when it is realised that Protection is not going to protect anyone but Mr. Baldwin and his friends—will force them to make another appeal to the country without their new Government seeing second session of Parliament.

SOUTH INDIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

As a result of the general election of the office-bearers of the South Indian Science Association, Bangalore, at the last Annual Meeting, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Managing Committee:—Dr. M. O. Forster, F. R. S. (President.) Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer B.A., Dr. G. T. Fowler, D. Sc., Prof. B. Venkatasachar, M. A., Dr. C. B. Rama Rao MoDo, Mr. S. C. Sastry, M.Sc., K. N. Kini, M.A. (Hon. Secretary.)

The Committee requests the members of the Association kindly to intimate to the Secretary if they would read any papers or deliver any lectures at the monthly meetings on subjects of their special study or investigation in the field of Science.

The following lectures are fixed now:—1. "The Chemistry of Synthetic versus Indigenous Drugs" by Mr. P. Ramaswami Iyer, M. A. on 15th December 1923 at 6 p.m. 2. "The Structure of the Atmosphere" by Mr. C. Seshachar, M. A., on 9th January 1924 at 6 p.m. The president of the Association takes the chair. The place of meeting is Central College Physics Hall. The lectures are open to the public.

OUR MADRAS LETTER.

WILLINGDON ON REFORMS

NO-CHANGER'S ACTIVITY

DEATH OF MR. VAJPAI.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

I believe that the No-changers of this province have utilised to the full the rallying cry of "Back to Nagpore," first voiced forth independently by Moulana Mahomed Ali and more recently by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar in his Bijapur speech. My belief is fully confirmed by a glance at the recent elections to the A. I. C. C., held this week in Trichinopoly. Some of the Congressmen, who chose to enter the Councils or the Assembly, were practically deprived of the chances of election to the A. I. C. C., in spite of protests from men like Mr. Murtuza Saheb, M.L.A. The ascendancy of the No-change Party in the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee is a fact that cannot be disputed. The Tamil Nadu representatives will strive their best in Cocanada to make the Congress accept what they style as "Gandhian Non-co-operation" and refuse to countenance any deviation from it. It is certain that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar himself will leave no stone unturned to see that the Congress adopts no half-measures in the carrying out of its programme as chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi.

RED-HERRINGS.

Attempts were made to interpret the "no confidence" motion moved by Mr. C. R. Reddy as a Constructive vote of censure on the Governor who appointed the Ministers. That was intended apparently to frighten some M.L.C.'s who were notoriously extra-loyal by temperament and therefore will refuse to countenance any motion that had in it the least semblance of any censure on the Head of the Administration. Then the cry of "Reforms in danger" was sought to be raised by speaker after speaker from the Ministerialist benches. That was the Party's slogan, and both Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Dewan Bahadur Krishna Nair trotted out the bogey of anarchy in their speeches and warned the Constitutionalists against playing into the hands of the Indian Bolsheviks. Added to this successful playing of the Ministerialist cards, Sir Charles Todhunter threw in his entire weight on the side of the Ministry. He warned the House that a motion of censure was a matter of grave responsibility which the House should think many times over before carrying it. The effect of it all was to indicate to that section of the House, which acted up to the promptings of the leader of the House, what line the Government itself would take when the time for division in the lobby came. Then the doctrine enunciated by Sir Charles that ex-officio members are bound to vote for whatever Ministry may be in office, was clearly a lead to other official members. This settled the votes of the official block, whatever theoretical freedom of official memers might have been propounded by the Finance Member.

TAMIL NADU P. C. C.

The last meeting of the general body of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 1st in Trichinopoly under the presidency of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. A good number of members, including a large contingent from Madras, was present on the occasion. Printed copies of the Annual Report were distributed and taken as read on the formal motion of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar. Sjt. S. Ramanathan then moved that the report be adopted. This was carried after deleting a few paragraphs headed Labour Fund, in view of the fact Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar, the ex-Secretary of the Labour sub-Committee, handed over the title deeds of the landed property etc. referred to therein. Then a resolution was passed thanking Sjt. Devidoss Gandhi for having helped in the collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund in this province. The first meeting of the newly elected Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was held on the 2nd when election of office-bearer took place. The following is the result:—

President:—Sjt. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker.

Vice-Presidents.—Yakub Hasan Sait, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar.

Secretaries.—Sjt. S. Ramanathan, Sjt. K. S. Subramanian.

Treasurer.—Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

An Executive Committee was also formed. The elections to the All-India Congress Committee were unnecessarily marked by much bitterness of feeling.

LORD WILLINGDON ON REFORMS.

At the annual St. Andrews' dinner given by the Madras Caledonian Society last Friday at the Hotel D'Angelis, His Excellency Lord Willingdon was the principal guest. Mr. A. M. MacDougall, Sheriff of Madras who presided, in proposing the toast of the land we live in" could not help launching on the unchartered sea of Indian politics. His Excellency was naturally drawn in, and in responding to the toast he denied that India was a land of regrets. He did not see any reason for pessimism in regard to the future of this country. "I frequently hear very gloomy forecasts given me as to the general outlook and the blame is generally laid upon the shoulders of Mr. Montagu and his policy of Reforms," said His Excellency. He admitted that certain aspects of the present system of administration were not to his liking, but if the reason for pessimism was really due to the policy underlying the Reforms, he was afraid he was more guilty than Mr. Montagu himself, for even before Mr. Montagu became Secretary of State for India he had more than once urged on higher authorities the necessity for advancing this country towards responsible Government. His Excellency, however, admitted that the Reforms had caused great difficulties in the political and administrative life, very particularly in connection with the position of officials. It would appear, according to His Excellency, that this country is just learning to assimilate modern political ideas and that the assimilation is very naturally causing considerable political indigestion. He felt certain that this political indigestion will disappear and all the difficulties will be safely surmounted, provided the higher officials continued to do their work as advisors and helpers with the same splendid loyalty that they had shown during the last 3 years!

AN N. C. O. MARTYR.

Pandit Pratap Narayan Vajpai passed away a martyr in the cause of N. C. O. ideals on the 5th after a heroic suffering and struggle nobly endured in jail for several months previous to his death. The tragic aspect of it was that he died the very next day after his release from jail. Alarming reports of the prisoner's health appeared in the press from time to time during the last 3 months, but the Government remained supinely indifferent to all agitation. Though fellow prisoners, like Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, often entreated him to save his life by apologising to Government he remained firm and unbending. The Government was equally unbending and ruthless in its attitude. All glory to Mr. Vajpai who gave up his very life at the altar of his convictions and the country! But the Government cannot now wash its hands clean of the terrible responsibility for Mr. Vajpai's death, which was in part at least the result of the most callous and inhuman treatment meted out to its political prisoners.

ECHO OF JUTLAND BATTLE.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CHURCHILL.

LIBEL SUIT AT THE OLD BAILEY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The trial of Lord Alfred Douglas opened at the Old Bailey to-day. He was charged on sixth November with criminally libelling Mr. Winston Churchill in a pamphlet entitled "The Murder of Kitchener and the Truth about the Battle of Jutland and the Jews", in which it was alleged that Sir Ernest Cassell gave Mr. Churchill a large sum for issuing a false report of the Battle of Jutland, thereby assisting to bring off a financial coup.

The Old Bailey was crowded. Douglas pleaded "Not Guilty". He pleaded that his statements were true and justified and their publication was of public benefit, because Mr. Churchill, owing to his misconduct and incompetence should be prevented from holding further high office of state.

The Attorney-General, prosecuting, said that the alleged libel alleged that Mr. Ernest Cassell's syndicate—as a result of a plot with Mr. Churchill to publish a false report of Jutland—made eighteen millions on British stocks and thirty-six millions on German stocks; and Mr. Churchill had been given a present of furniture, worth forty thousand sterling. Every statement was a libel and a lie. The alleged false communique was not issued by Mr. Churchill but by Lord Balfour. Mr. Churchill was not aware of its existence. The communique was drawn up by Lord Balfour based on a telegram from Lord Jellicoe. The only document which Mr. Churchill wrote in connection with Jutland was an appreciation of the British part in that battle, which Lord Balfour and others at the Admiralty had asked him to write in order to counteract the German claims of victory and which was published by the neutral Press. Sir E Cassell had not dealt in German stock during the Great War—only in the British War Loan. Mr. Churchill had made several thousands as War Correspondent, as lecturer in South Africa and as biographer of his father, Sir E. Cassell gave Mr. Churchill a furniture of room in 1905 and a wedding present of five hundred pounds eight years before Jutland.

Earl Balfour and Mr. Churchill gave evidence bearing out the Attorney-General's statements.—Reuter.

JUBBULPORE NATIONAL FLAG SATYAGRAHIS.

SYT. NATHURAM MODI AND ABDUL RAHIM RELEASED.

It will be remembered that on the 8th June last Messrs. Nathuram Modi, a member of the Local Bar, Abdul Rahim a prominent Congressman and Sheoprashad Verma N. C. O. Pleader, President, District Congress Committee were convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 143 I. P. C. and ordered to furnish security for a year and in default to a further term of one years' simple imprisonment in connection with the hoisting of the National Flag over the Municipal Town Hall in Jubbulpore. These were lodged in the local Jail. As a result of certain amendments made in the Criminal Procedure Code Messrs. Modi and Abdul Rahim were released on the 30th November; it was expected that on the 7th instant: Mr. Sheoprasad Verma would also be released. The local Congress workers and others waited outside the jail compound in the morning but returned disappointed. It is not known why Mr. Verma has not yet been released.

NETHERLANDS INDIES FAIR.

We have received the following from the Netherlands Consulate:—From 21st June to 6th July 1924, the 7th Netherlands Indies Fair will be held at Bandoeng, Java. The Fair will be international and any articles exported from India will be welcome for the Exhibition.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

PROTECTION TO IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

BY "KRISTODAS,"

The resolution of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which has earned such unenviable notoriety was moved after all at the recent session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Sir Edgar Holberton who moved this resolution tried to explain and justify the attitude of his Chamber but it was a special pleading of a sort which proved unconvincing. Sir Edgar had to admit that there was abundance of raw material supply but he disputed the statement that there was either cheap power or satisfactory labour. It is true that on account of increased railway freights and the unjustifiable increase in the coal rates there is not as much cheapness of power as necessary but these factors can be remedied if the Government adopted a protective policy for the iron and steel industry. Sir Edgar says labour is not plentiful nor cheap. Labour can become plentiful if proper housing conditions and proper amenities of life are forthcoming. It may not be as cheap as before but it is certainly cheaper than the labour in countries with which India hopes to compete. A factor mentioned by th Fiscal Commission was that the industries must be such as would not develop at all or at least not as rapidly as desirable in the interests of the country without protection. Sir Edgar tries to show that the progress of the iron and steel industry is much quicker than that of the cotton or jute industry for instance. This argument is entirely fallacious. The progress made by the Iron and Steel industry during the last decade was not due so much to the vitality from within as to the patronage given during the time of the war and also the war conditions. The Tatas have found that now that the war conditions have ceased to exist it will no longer be possible to work the industry with profit unless it is adequately protected. More than everything else the Iron and Steel industry is a key industry. It must be protected and developed in the interests of the country and I am sure Sir Edgar would have been the first man to advocate its protection if he had been an Indian himself. The extreme case put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was modified by Major Richardson representng the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who while opposing protection on the scale of the suggested 33 1/3 per cent. recognised that it would be necessary to assist the developments by means of a measure of protection. There was a further amendment of the Madras Chamber of Commerce recommending the grant of bounties and it was this which was ultimately passed, which means that the Associated Chambers opposed protective duties in any form and recommended instead a grant of bounties. Needless to say the position thus taken up by a majority of the Associated Chambers is in direct opposition to the wishes and demands of the Indian commercial community. If ultimately the Government of India does not give the required protection to the iron and steel industry it will mean only this: that they are moved more by the wishes of a few Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce rather than the demands of the whole country.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce after all saw the wisdom of responding to the Bombay sentiment in the matter of the Mercantile Marine resolution which they withdrew at the Conference. Sharp difference of opinion with regard to this question illustrates the fundamental divergence in points of view of European and Indian Chambers of Commerce. What was objected to was that the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce should try in a regular conference to prejudge the issue and to give a mandate on such an important question effecting the vital interests of the country to the Government in a manner which would meet with the strongest condemnation from the Indian commercial community. This withdrawal at the last moment of the resolution so offensive to the Indian Commercial community indicates the chastened feeling on the part of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, as a result probably of the strong stand leading Indian industrialists and financiers of Bombay took with regard to their attendance at the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY POLICY.

The Finance Minister for the Government of India utilised his presence at the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce for offering a long apologia for the currency and exchange policy of the Government which he represents. Sir Basil Blackett admitted that the two shillings rate was fictitious and yet he would not recognise the justice of the demand of the Indian commercial community for undoing what was done in 1920 when the Government of India in face of a strong Indian opposition amended the Paper Currency Act and changed the ratio of the Rupee. He went on to state that if there were any fear that the Government might begin to tamper with the exchange market in order to bring about by manipulation an artificial increase of 50 per cent in the external value of the currency he could understand that the two shillings rate might be regarded as a sword of Damocles perpetually hanging over the heads of those who were engaged in foreign trade. And yet while making this admission he satisfied the twinges of his conscience by observing that no one really supposed any such thing and that it was quite unnecessary for him to say that there was anything to be feared. His attention must have been drawn erenow to the representation sent to him by the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the 4th September last when the Chamber wrote that exchange was rushed up early this year from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5¼d. in a very short time and that su wild fluctuations had a very demoralising influence on our overseas buyers and therefore exerted a most unfavourable influence on our export trade. Surely he was not justified in saying after this that "no one really supposed any such thing." The Indian Chamber also met in the same representation the extremely fallacious argument that merely keeping the two shillings rate on the Statute Book did not harm any one." . . it is not as harmless as it seems. The ratio named in the two Acts has a distinct purpose. It tells Bankers how and at what rate they can exchange international money (gold) into Indian money. A ratio of 1s. 4d. means that they can bring in gold, tender it to the Currency office, and get Rs .15 issued against it for each sovereign so tendered. To-day under the Acts as they stand they can get only Rs. 10. No Banker would to-day think of tendering gold and getting currency issued at such an absurd rate." It will be seen from this that the attitude of the Government in saying ditto to what the Associated Chambers say regarding the inadvisability of tampering with the present ratio is quite unjustified.

SALE OF GOLD.

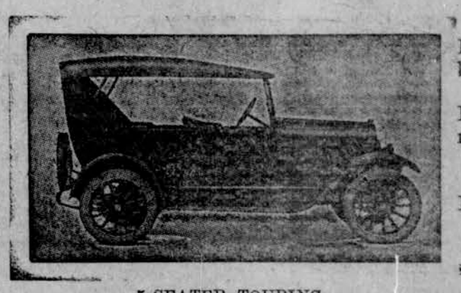
Sir Basil Blackett referred also to the recent notification of the Government regarding the sale of gold which has been responsible for so much criticism on the part of the public. The argument advanced seriously by the Finance Minister, to say the least of it is amazing. One is that "we convert non-interest-bearing assets into an interest-bearing asset." If this argument is correct banks are mistaken in having so much of their reserves in cash which brings them no interest. The American Federal Banking system has got against its note circulation not a particular percentage of gold but full 100 per cent in gold. The second argument is that "we increase sterling assets both by the sale price of the gold and by the interests earned on the securities in which it is invested. and so reduce the amount to be remitted to England and *protanto* postpone or avoid the necessity for sterling borrowing." All this is not, however, the real purpose of gold reserves and if this juggling is allowed to be carried on and gold reserves are to be trifled with, the time will come when the paper currency of the country will lose much of the confidence reposed in it by the public; and yet Sir Basil Blackett resents this criticism directed against this latest financial manaeuvering of the Government and ascribes it partly to ignorance and partly to "political purposes." He makes a show of welcoming criticism and even says that he will be ready at all times to make himself answerable at the bar of intelligent opinion but that he is as sensitive to outside criticism and resents it as much as the other members of the bureaucracy is shown by his observation that the Government may fairly expect to be exempted from malicious insinuations, implying that critics of the Government are acuated by malicious motives when they criticise the financial mistakes of the Government. He makes an appeal to the people to forget the mammoth blunders with regard to the Reverse Councils. Have the Government themselves forgotten that Chapter? Did they not again dally with reverse councils both in 1921 and 1922? Have they shown their real *bona fides* by publishing all the correspondence which passed between the Secretary of State for India and themselves after the publication of the Babington-Smith Currency Committee report? Have any steps been taken against any official or officials responsible for what is now admitted to be a gross frittering away of resources of the country? What is the use of giving to the people of India the very cheap advise of "forgetting forgetting and forgetting?" The theory is that the Government of India have got the Divine right of making mistakes and that the people should consider it their divine privilege of forgetting all such mistakes and not to indulge in any criticism, as otherwise the charge of political purposes and malicious insinuations will be brought against them.

POVERTY OF INDIA.

Sir George Lloyd, the ex-Governor of Bombay, launched himself in the field of economics the other day when he observed that India was growing richer day by day. He based this conclusion upon certain figures of production without taking into consideration the facts regarding the lessened purchasing power of the rupee. And even taking only the figures of gross agricultural production as given by him it worked out only at Rs. 49 per individual which surely cannot be considered the income of a decen pauper, much less the income of a prince from which increases can very well be given to Members of the European services. Sir George Lloyd traduced some of the most respected and honoured Indian leaders when he referred to them as not being reliable in their theory of the poverty of India. He was woefully mistaken in reading the history of modern India if he imagined that the poverty of India was the cry only of extremists of the present day. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Ranade, all names to conjure with, were all unanimous in affirming that the poverty of India was a blot on the British administration and they all proved this affirmation by facts and figures. In speaking at the National Liberal Club Mr. Gokhale observed thus with regard to th comparative income per head in India and in England.

"Your average annual income has been estimated at about £42 per head. Ours, according to official estimates, is about £2 per head and according to non-official estimates, only a little more than £1 per head. Your imports perhead are about £13; ours about 5s. per head. The total deposits in your Postal Savings Bank amount to 148 million sterling and you have in addition in the Trustees Savings Banks about 52 million sterling. Our Postal Savings Bank deposits, with a population seven times as large as yours, are only about 7 million sterling and even of this over one-tenth is held by Europeans."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the deputation which waited upon His Excellency Lord Reading last year to urge retrenchment, submitted a statement which showed how while the average income in the country had risen from barely Rs. 30 in 1871 to Rs. 50 in 1911, the taxation had risen from Rs. 1/6 in the former year to Rs. 6/6 now. Even this figure of Rs. 50 has not been authenticated and the Government of India with all thei resources at their command have not been able to give as yet a correct figure with re gard to the average income of the Indian people. To plead on such a slender basis and on some scattered figures with regard to wheat and rice Sir George had incorporated in his speech that India is growing richer betrays surely an ignorance of some of the most rudimentary principles of economics. Such a pleading was even more inexcusable on the ground of the issue being prejudged when the Royal Commission on Superior Services was actually sitting in Bombay. India is not rich and cannot expect to be rich till the present method of administration is carried on and till her political status as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth is not recognised. Supposing, however, India is rich that is no reason why any surplus she might possess should be distributed among the Services and not utilised for improving the sanitation of which she has but very little, developing education and commerce and industries. Even one enjoying equal confidence of the public and the Governmen like His Highness the Aga Khan has written thus with regard to the conditions of agriculture in this country: "I could safely challenge any widely travelled and observant fellow-countryman familiar with social economics of each of the great Continents, to deny after due reflection that the present conditions of Indian agriculture and all the 219 millions human beings depending thereon is the greatest and most depressing economic tragedy known to him." After this one need not take further trouble of refuting the economic heresies of Sir George Lloyd.



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PARSI CENTRAA ASSOCIATION.

REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

In submitting their report for the year ending 31st July 1923, the Council of the Parsi Central Association state:—

During the course of the year the Council of the Association discussed the judgments of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the disturbances in Bombay in relation to Parsis residing in Khetwadi, (2) Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill; (3) the Rent Act Amendment Bill; and (4) the proposal of the Military authorities to acquire certain lands in the vicinity of the Parsi Towers of Silence at Deolali.

The total number of members during the year under report was 165 of whom 5 members died and 6 resigned. 8 Meetings of the Council of the Association were held in the course of the year.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the month of December 1922 at which the report of the work of the Association done during the previous year and the statements of accounts were presented and adopted.

The income of the Association during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,361-9-0 and the total expenses amounted to Rs. 1,441-11-6. A copy of the audited statement of accounts and the balance sheet for the year ending 31st July 1923 is annexed hereto marked A.

PARSI HOUSING SOCIETY'S REPORT.

The Association has established a Housing Society for the middle class members of the Parsi Community which has done very useful work by erecting several buildings for this class on Co-operative lines. The site selected for the buildings is the Bombay Improvement Trust Estate in their Scheme No. V which is situated between Dadar and Matunga on the East side of the King's Way. Here out of 125 plots that are taken up for the Parsi Community, our Housing Society secured 22 plots out of which 6 are leased to members for erecting their own buildings and of accounts and the balance sheet for the erection of buildings on the Co-operative system. The Society has on its roll 561 members with a Share Capital of Rs. 3,18,450 and a Donation Fund of Rs. 33,051. On this Share Capital the Society can obtain a loan of three times the amount viz; Rs. 9,55,000 from Government but judging the needs of the members it was considered advisable to limit the application for the loan to such an amount as would suffice to erect buildings for tenant members only who had paid their contributions amounting to ¼th the cost of their respective flats. The amount so required was Rs. 4,68,000 which Government has been pleased to sanction, at 6 per cent interest payable in 40 equated annual instalments of interest and Capital. Out of the amount sanctioned the society has taken Rs. 3,10,000 and erected several buildings on Co-partnership system. The total number of buildings so erected and occupied are 8 and 3 more are under erection. The completed ones provide an accommodation for 36 families besides 4 shops and 4 garages and those under construction will accommodate 18 more families. One more building will shortly be taken in hand from the Share Capital and loan and another one out of our donation fund. These will again accommodate 10 more families.

The number of tenants occupying the Society's buildings at present are 32 and when all the other buildings that are under construction or shortly to be started are finished, the number will increase to 64. Besides these, three of the shops and two of the garages are also occupied. The total monthly income received at present from the rents is over Rs. 2,000.

GRIEVANCES OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

The President, The Retrenched Teachers' Association, (Marathi side) 10, Akkalkote Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, has addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the following letter dated 11th December 1923:—

Sirs,—I have the honour to place before you the following few lines for your kind consideration, on behalf of the Retrenched Teachers' Association (i.e., Kamee Jhalelya Shikshakancha Sangh.)

1. While taking a step towards retrenchment, the Schools Committee has opened its way with the Provisional Teachers. The Notice of Termination of Service, issued to us, cites 'low average of presence' to be the cause. We submit most humbly that, this does not stand to reason and experience. We, therefore, believe that they must have thought of lessening the expenditure of the department. If it be true we regret that this dangerous weapon of Retrenchment is being wrongly thrown at us, when there were many more places of extravagant expenditure to try this weapon on.

2. We are, all,—as I have said before—Provisional Teachers. It will, I hope, not be out of way, if I venture to explain the situation we have to face at, before getting the provisional appointment. We have to work, first, as Temporary—Badali—Teachers for a year or two. You can very well imagine how one can pull on in Bombay, when one gets an appointment for about 8 days or 15 days; and then, has to remain home for a month or two, and again the same circuit comming on. We had undergone this, even half-starved, only keeping before us the hopeful glowing future. And now, when the cup of permenancy was full to its brim and nearing our lips, it is being thrown aside by this awful Notice.

3. I have to request you to consider our question again thoroughly and tread the real path of retrenchment. It is not, that we should suggest you the ways of retrenchment. I hope, therefore, that you will take a sure and sudden step of cancelling the notices that are going to rob us of our daily bread.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) K. B. ACHARYA.
President.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will be on tour in some parts of the U. P. from the 20th inst.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The report of the administration of th fund in the hands of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund Committee comprises the period from 21st December 1921—31st October 1923. Within that period only one meeting of the Committee was held, viz., on 8th June 1922, to consider the letter of his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay requesting the help of the Famine Committee on behalf of the orphans of the boarding schools of the S. P. G. Mission, who were affected, as the Lord Bishop stated in his letter, by "The influenz. and the famine of the two previous years." A sum of Rs. 2,000 was forwarded to his Lordship to be utilized for the object mentioned by him. No applications for relief were made to the Committee in 1923, the monsoon having on the whole been a favourable one and no famine conditions having been declared to be prevalent in any part of the Bombay Presidency.

In 1922, the Western India Turf Club were generous enough to grant a donation of Rs. 15,000 in response to an appeal for Funds. A similar appeal has been made to them this year, which the Secretary has undertaken to place before the next board meeting.

The funds at the disposal of the Committee consist of:—(1) 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 1,56,000 deposited in the Imperial Bank for safe custody; (2) 6 per cent. Bonds, 1932, for Rs. 40,000; (3) Stock Certificate of Rs. 75,000 being the amounts of part payment made by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale; (4) Rs. 12,723-3-2, made over to the present Fund by Sir Purshotamdas being the balance remaining over from the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund of 1918-19. (5) 6½ per cent. Bombay Government Loan 1920 for Rs. 1,500, assigned in October 1923 to the Sheriff of Bombay as Chairman of the present Fund, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, being the balance in his hands out of the former Fund of 1918-19 now deposited with the Imperial Bank of India along with the other securities. (6) Cash balance of Rs. 10,278-10-8; (7) Petty cash in the hands of the Dy. Sheriff for small incidental expenses amount to Rs. 78-7-6.

The Cash Balance in the Bank to the credit of the Fund, when the present Chairman took over charge from his predecessor on 21st December 1922, was Rs. 44,438-13-4. This large balance was kept uninvested with a view to be able to meet possible unforeseen emergencies. But as none arose in 1922, it was thought advisable to invest Rs. 40,000 in the 6 per cent. bonds, 1932, at the rate of Rs. 99/14. This cost Rs. 40,768-6-8, inclusive of Bank Commission, deposit fee and debit stamp. The cash balance, therefore, shown in the Bank Pass Book, inclusive of interest on the amounts invested stands up to 31st October 1923 at Rs. 26,448-13-10.

With reference to item (3) mentioned above, it is necessary to explain that a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 was voted as loan to Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Chairman of the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee at the meeting of this Committee held on 4th December 1920, in addition to a sum of Rs. 78,000 lent in former years. These loans amounting to Rs. 1,88,000, were repayble in October 1922. The Rao Bahadur however, having asked for an extension of the time for repayment to November 1924, owing to that year continuing to be a famine year, his request was granted. He was, however, able to repay a sum of Rs. 75,000 and forwarded a stock certificate to that amount to Mr. (now Sir) Purshotamdas Thakurdas the former Secretary of the Committee, who has endorsed the certificate over to the Sheriff of Bombay as the transferee. The amount consequently, remaining to be recovered from Rao Bahadur Chitale is Rs. 1,13,000. When it is received, the total standing to the credit of the Fund, taking the Government Securities at their face value, will be over Rs. 4,10,000.

The term of those members of the Committee who were nominated by Government on 30th November 1920 by G. R. H. D. No. 3315, will expire in November this year when Government will be asked to nominate new members for the next triennium.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, December 12.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1365-21—Vachha and Co., Bai Durgabai widow v Bai Hiraba widow, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2168-22—Ferreir and V, Eulas widow and others Bhagwandas Heralal and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1860-22—Judah and S, Mahomed Abdula Mahomed Ismail Mukri Vasant Vasudeo Patil and others, G B Pandya.

680-22—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ayam, Ayubboy Abdul Husein, Motichand and D.

3391-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patheria v Lallubhai Narandas Dalal, Thakoredas and Co.

4003-21—Matubhai J and M, Habib Jusab v Currimbhoy Hasanally, Captain and V.

898-21—Captain and V, Joshi Khimji Lalji and Co v Joshi Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.

3950-21—Pandia and Co, Ranchhodlal Chhagubhai Desai v Abasbhai Abdealli and anr, Amarchand and M.

4062-21—Daphtary F and D, Rahimbhai Cassambhai v Fazal Cassam, Mantri and Co.

4238-21—Amin and D, Ihotalal Kothari and Co v Himatlal V Dalal, Kanga and Co.

3755-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dalpatchand Premchand and others, N C Dalal and Co.

4231-21—Smetham B and L, Kalyandas Jugmohandas v Chhotalal Bhaidas Daphtary Narranji K and Co.

4242-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Ebrahim & Burjorji Framji Joshi, Payne and Co.

4244-21—Purmanand Ci and J, Bhugwandas Rupshand v Bhogilal Nandlal and another, Vrajlal and Co., Mehta L and Co.

4246-21—Unwalla P and P, Sulleman Nurmahomed and Co., v Abdul Karim Lalmahomed Jehangir and S.

4259-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co., v Damji Khimji.

4262-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchoddas Govindji Asber v Pranjiwandas Gordhandas, Dallaa and Co.

4266-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Cassum Deoji v Keshaolal Sakhidas Sanghani and others, Mulla and M, In Person, Amin and D.

4301-21—Little and Co., Edulji Ruttonji and Sons v Manecklal Ghelabhoy Mody, Tyabji D and Co.

2497-21—Andrade and C, Abdul Karim Haji Ahmed Moosa v Haji Ahmed Moosa Ademualla and others, Vachha and Co.

4311-21—Payne and Co., Balashanker Jaishanker v Bhusoshanker Jaishanker Rawal and another, Madhowji and Co.

570-21—Dubash and Co., Manecksband Gulabchand and Co v Jiwaji Navalmal and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

3230-21—Little and Co., Society Cusmina Propa Mori Exporpotori Halman Ltd & Co v Sheth Bros, Motichand and D.

3959-21—Rustomji and G, Mohanlal Lalubhai v Dharmsy Jetha and Co., Raghuaya N and Co.

4458-21—Tyabji D and Co, Dulichand Ramchand v Rampratap Dewdutt and another, Malvi M R & Co.

4285-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosha Kabushki Ltd v Harichand and Co., Judah and S.

4107-21—Mulla and M, Karsondas Jairam v J M Shirghi and Co.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Purnamal and others, Vachha and Co.

3398-21—Purnanand C and J, Manishanker Jethabhai and another v Lalji Jetha and others, Motichand and D, Mulla and M.

3899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., N H Moos v Bohtmal Bhadrayya Paparand, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

REFERENCES.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

28-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Tehmina widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Gajanan Vinavak, Jehangir M and S.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co., Ramchand Hardayal and others v Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B & M, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

1570-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kadulmal Jethanand v Dorabji Edulji, Kanga and Co.

4510-22—Jamshedji R and D, Karimbhoy Shamsuddin v The Malbar Timber Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4083-23—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co v Abdul Kadar Bawla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4095-23—Ferreira and V, P Alma v S H Nooriel and Co, Mirza and M.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSES.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim Crotier v Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai v Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

1905-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Mahomed Hassam Oyubji, Merwanji K and Co.

2962-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co v Joharmal Sarapchand, N C Dalal and Co.

3282-23—Malvi M R and Co, Vallabhdas Govindji v A M Haji Yusuf Said, Raghavaya N and Co.

3523-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Hargovinddas Harjiwandas v Karsandas Vallabhdas, In Person.

2516-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v B N Gang and ors, Purnanand C and J.

3716-23—Chub and Co, R C Lewis v Franks S Land, Crawford B and Co.

2985-23—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v A A Khan, Dalpho'ker and Co.

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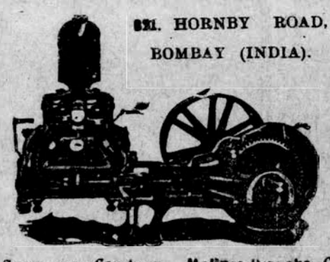

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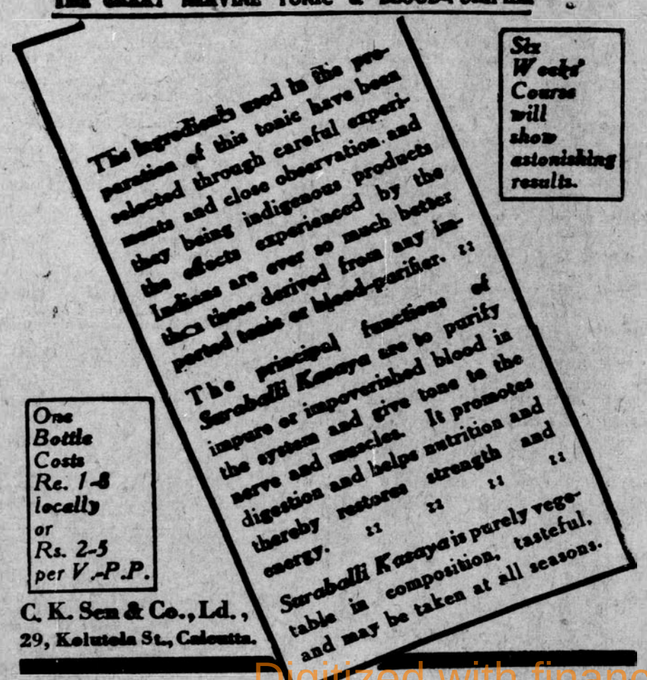
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AD. IT

THE SALE OF GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Basil Blackett in his pronouncement at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce defends the Government's action of the sale of gold on four main points viz; 1. to convert a portion of the non-interest bearing asset into interest bearing asset; 2. to replace gold at a cheaper rate later on; 3. to reduce the sterling remittance; and 4. to increase the gold value of the rupee. He also says that this action was enabled by the high percentage of metallic reserve. This high percentage of metallic reserve upon which Sir Basil bases his arguments is artificially made up. How, I shall prove presently.

For a pretty long time the investments in securities have remained constant at about 57 crores of rupees. There was practically no increase in gold; and there was no transfer to the gold standard. But, the notes in circulation have increased. This is brought about only by silver. The Government of India have increased the issue not only on the position of silver, but also on the profits of minting silver. I shall explain what I mean. Silver bullion is put in the weekly statement at the purchase price; and by converting the bullion into coins, the Government are enabled to issue more notes as long as there is no transfer to the gold standard. The recent increase in the percentage is thus made up artificially by the process of converting the bullion into coins. If there had not been this *window-dressing*, the percentage would not have exceeded 60.

If, as he himself says, it is the object of Sir Basil Blackett to convert a portion of the gold into interest-bearing asset, why should he not do the same in India? The Government felt the necessity for increased currency in certain seasons of the year and have permitted the currency Department to discount fine trade Bills upto 12 crores. Instead of investing in the British Treasury Bills earning a very low interest, why should he not do the same in India at a comparatively higher rate when there is the seasoned demand for money? Obviously, by investing in England Sir Basil is financing the British trade.

I have one more objection to Sir Basil's action. If it is purely a matter of earning interest, why should he not part with a portion of silver? It is a well-known fact that the world production of silver is increasing in recent years and it is even feared in Mexico that silver will become so cheap that mining might not even pay its way. There is also strong movement to get an Act, similar to the Pittman Act, passed. Would it not be, therefore, wise on the part of Sir Basil to part with a portion of silver at the present premium, and not to allow it to get depreciated as it is in the case of investments in Rupee paper? In England, the gold position is being gradually strengthened to reduce the parity with sterling. Already India has lost a good deal of gold in the gold standard. The gold value of the Rupee cannot be improved unless there be a strong gold position. If the tenders in sterling are received for immediate investment, it is impossible to understand how Sir Basil can reduce the amount of sterling remittance. In this connection, it is interesting to note that if the sterling investments held by the Government of India three months ago had not been sold away and were now retained there would not have been any necessity at present for making any fresh sterling investments.

Why should Sir Basil allow this drain if it is, as he says, his aim "to replace cheap gold to the great benefit of the taxpayer."? Why should he not do this transaction at a favourable rate of exchange assured by Mr. Findlay Shirras in his recent memorandum to the Chamber. Is Sir Basil speculating on the future price of gold?—Yours etc.,

R. RATNAM.

Ollengal Bldgs., Dadar, Dec. 7.

UNFAIR WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have rightly exposed Mr. Rainey's action in disallowing Mr. Manu Subedar from reading a passage from the "Manchester Guardian." As one who was present at the Tariff Board throughout its stay here I may be allowed to say that Mr. Rainey unhesitatingly permitted the Anglo-Indian witnesses who appeared before him to make with impunity any sort of allegation against the Tata Iron & Steel Works. But for Prof. Kale's searching questions those theories would have been unexploded. But when Mr. Subedar with his expert knowledge of Indian economic conditions attempted to expose the motives underlying the grave allegations made against Indian industries, the President with a pertinacity of purpose which he would have done better in utilising in better channels, mercilessly put down Mr. Subedar. I do not want to say that Mr. Rainey's motive was to safeguard the interests of the British manufacturer. Because, if I said that, I should question the very constitution of the Tariff Board. I shall only say that the distinguished President, whose notorious frankness is a matter of history, was suddenly seized with a love of his own country and his countryme whom he wanted to guard from what he perhaps thought as an unfair attack. It would have redounded to the glory of the inquiry if Mr. Subedar was allowed his say, but he was not. The Indian Tariff Board owes it to India to explain the reason for this sudden and uncalled for interference by its President with the liberty of a witness whose answers to the question of Prof. Kale were not disputed as irrelevant even by the latter gentleman.—Yours etc.,

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

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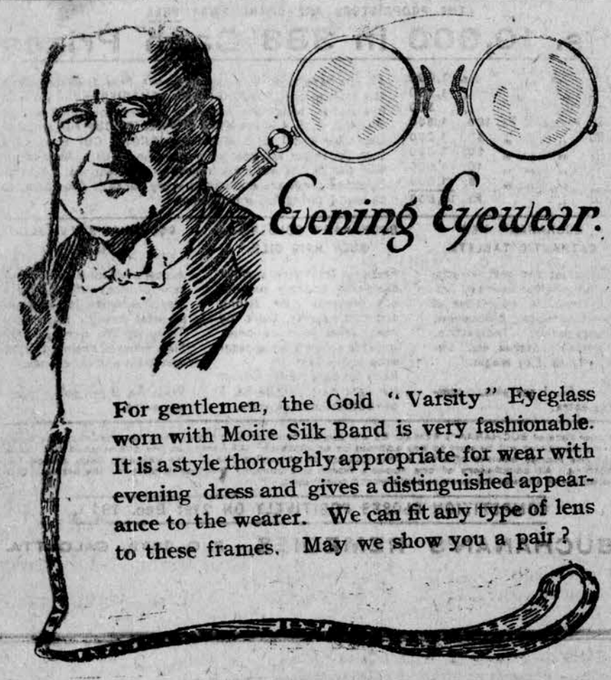

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